

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1886.

The Week.

THE most marked feature of the past week in business circles has been the rather sudden turn in the money market from great ease to apparent stringency. The rate of interest has been phenomenally low ever since the flurry of 1884. The failure of Grant & Ward and the Marine Bank in the early part of that year produced a genuine panic, which required the utmost efforts of the banks to control. When the squall had passed, the money market settled down into a condition of stagnancy betokening a very bad state of general business. Upwards of \$60,000,000 of idle money accumulated in the banks of New York at one time, and the unused surplus during the whole year 1885 did not fall below \$24,000,000. During the present year the surplus has been gradually diminishing. On Saturday it had fallen to \$7,000,000, and the rate of interest on call loans was 5 per cent., against an average rate of 2 per cent. prevailing throughout all of the preceding and the greater part of the present year. The rate of interest on call loans is the best index to the state of general business. Setting aside the abnormal conditions of panic terror, when men clutch at money for protection against fancied danger and for every other purpose than investment, the rate obtainable for call loans is an accurate measure of the usefulness of capital for the time being. It tells us whether profits are good or bad in the common walks of trade and industry. Now, profits have undoubtedly been bad for more than two years past, not only here, but throughout the civilized world. The stagnancy of money has been the index of stagnancy in trade. The rate of interest, whether high or low, is everywhere and always the consequence of causes at work in the world of commerce and production, save in the exceptional and transitory periods of panic. The renewed "activity" of money is therefore the best possible evidence of a revival of business. Although it is found temporarily inconvenient for certain classes of borrowers, and especially those who are "carrying" stocks, it is the best sign that anybody can have that profits are improving, and that business is again becoming brisk.

One of the invariable accompaniments of a revival of business is an increase of the Treasury receipts. Mr. Fairchild has announced that it will be the policy of the Department to apply as much of the revenue as is practicable to the payment of the public debt, and to be governed by the circumstances existing from month to month. It is possible that the receipts may enable him to issue bond calls more rapidly than the Morrison surplus resolution would have required. Whatever the "size of the pile" in the Treasury will enable him to pay out, will be paid without regard to the opinions of Congressmen or the condition of the outside money market. A certain "working balance" ought to be kept in the Treasury, the amount

of which should be left to the discretion of the head of the Department, just as the reserve of a bank is left to the judgment of its chief officer. Beyond this it is no concern of the Treasury whether the money market is tight or easy. If it is too tight, we shall draw money from other countries. If it is too easy, the surplus will pile itself up in the banks as it has done during the past two years.

The popularity of our silver coinage in the South, and the steady opposition which the most of the Southern members of Congress have always manifested to any modification of the present silver laws, have been a feature of our recent financial history. Many of the leading newspapers in the Southern States ably expose the fallacy of the arguments in behalf of a continuation of the silver coinage, but the Southern Representatives say that they only follow the will of their constituents in voting as they do. Several Northern papers are commenting on the recent passage of resolutions at a meeting of workmen in Savannah in favor of increased silver coinage, as indicating the spread of a delusion in the South "which," as one of them puts it, "is popularly supposed to be exclusively Western." The fact is, however, that the existence of the silver mania in the South is much more easily accounted for than it is in the West. The reasons should be sought for in the experience which the Southern people have had with all forms of paper money within the memory of most persons now in active life. The close of the war not only found the Confederate money, which had already sadly depreciated, of no value at all, but the State bank bills, many of which were hoarded like coin as of undoubted soundness, depreciated almost as much. Of gold the people of the Confederacy saw very little, and the money that they did see endure the test of all their trials was silver. The writer of an interesting article in the *August Atlantic* on the domestic discomforts of the Confederacy says—his remarks bearing directly on the point under discussion—"Such an object of cupidity did the all-powerful silver become to the people, that years of vexatious experience with the unwieldy medium have hardly destroyed their veneration and affection for it."

A new interest was given to the annual meeting of the bankers this year by the presence of a Democratic Comptroller of the Currency, representing more particularly the Southern States. Mr. Trenholm, moreover, is well fitted to make an agreeable impression in the society of cultivated gentlemen. Very close attention was accordingly paid to his remarks, which had a conservative and reassuring tone, but presented no new or positive ideas in regard to banking. The gist of what he had to say was put in the interrogative form at the close of his address in these words:

"(1.) How can the banks be released from the obligation to invest a portion of their capital in United States bonds, yet retain the power to issue a thoroughly secured circulation?
"(2.) How can the national bank circulation be made, what it ought to be, the elastic element in our national currency?"

To comprehend the full purport of these interrogatories we must know what ideas are stirring in the section of country which Mr. Trenholm more particularly represents, and where his sympathies, if he has any, are likely to find expression. Fresh evidence has been disclosed lately that the South is in favor of the old State-bank system, and desires to have it revived through the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State-bank circulation. This policy is warmly advocated by the press of South Carolina and Georgia upon grounds of local necessity and convenience, and not in any spirit of hostility to the national-banking system. On the contrary, the *Atlanta Constitution*, which is the most pronounced supporter of State-bank ideas, expressly disavows any opposition or prejudice against the national banks, and rests its argument mainly upon the drying up of the fountain of national bonds, which constitute the basis of national-bank circulation. Mr. Trenholm, we presume, shares in the feeling common to his section, but, as we judge from the tone of his interrogatories, would prefer that the national system be broadened so as to meet the wants of the Southern people, rather than that it should be superseded by the ante-bellum systems of thirty different States.

Mr. Trenholm himself is in a very fortunate position to take the lead in measures to protect the national system against unjust aspersion and assault, and also to preserve it from natural decay—for decay it will unless active measures are taken to preserve it. He gives excellent reasons why there should be no opposition to it. He shows, what every man of sense has always known, that the classes most deeply interested in the system are the depositors, the borrowers, and the note-holders—that is, all the people of the United States. To speak exactly, the stockholders in national banks are interested in it to the extent of \$760,000,000, the depositors to the extent of \$1,146,000,000, the borrowers to the extent of \$1,893,000,000, and the note-holders to the extent of about \$300,000,000. That is, other classes are interested in it about four dollars' worth for every dollar's interest of the owners themselves. But this does not really represent the whole interest of the public in the national-banking system. All business has adjusted itself to the system. Its ramifications run through the whole warp and woof of trade and industry. Ideas and expectations are based upon it to an incalculable extent. It is now a part of our commercial education and a considerable part of our legal education. Still more, it is an unseen but potent element in the Union of the States. It cannot be torn up or suffered to go to decay without enormous consequences—for the most part evil, in our judgment.

The President has given another evidence of the painstaking care which he bestows upon the smaller as well as the weightier matters of his office, by filing with the State Department memoranda of his reasons for not approving nearly a dozen acts and resolutions which reached him during the last days of the session, and had not

been acted upon at adjournment. The strongest impression made upon one by the perusal of these memoranda is that of the recklessness with which Congress passes bills. For example, one bill provided for the payment of \$633.50 to William H. Wheeler for quartermaster's stores furnished the army in 1862, but data furnished the President by the Quartermaster-General seem to leave no doubt that the claim has already once been paid. Not a shadow of doubt is left in regard to the similar bill for the relief of J. A. Henry and others, which appropriates various sums to these persons for rent of quarters occupied during the war by the Quartermaster Department of the army, including \$51 to L. F. Green. This account has been paid once, a special act directing such payment having been approved February 12, 1885; and the President remarks that "the fact of this payment, and important information bearing upon the validity of some of the other claims mentioned in the bill, could have been easily obtained by application to the Third Auditor." In another case an act had been passed, doubtless without attracting any attention, which granted a pension to Margaret D. Merchand, although the President had already vetoed a similar bill upon the ground that she was not entitled to it, as the death of her husband did not appear to be in any way related to any incident of his military service.

The easy-going spirit in which Congressmen vote away other people's money is also illustrated in the President's comments. One of the bills proposed to give \$200 to Francis W. Holdeman, an Ohio man; "as compensation for services performed and money expended for the benefit of the United States Army," upon the ground that in the fall of 1863, when he was a lad twelve years of age, he purchased a uniform, armed himself, attached himself to various Ohio regiments, and performed various duties connected with army service until the end of the year 1864. The boy never enlisted and never was regularly attached to any regiment, and, as Mr. Cleveland says, it is quite evident that his military services could not have amounted to much more than the indulgence of a boyish freak, and his being made a pet of the soldiers with whom he was associated. The President's comment upon the matter is that which would be made by any unprejudiced person: "There is a pleasant sentiment connected with this display of patriotism and childish military ardor, and it is not a matter of surprise that he should, as stated by the Committee, have 'received honorable mention by name in the history of his regiment'; but when it is proposed, twenty-two years after his one year's experience with troops, to pay him a sum nearly, if not quite, equal to the pay of a soldier who fought and suffered all the dangers and privations of a soldier's life, I am constrained to dissent." Another act allowed two men who were employed by the doorkeeper of the Forty-eighth Congress as laborers, at \$720 a year, the difference between that rate of pay and the \$1,200 allowed messengers, on the ground that they performed the duties of both laborers and messengers. Mr. Cleveland points out that the men accepted the position of

laborers, that they owed their time and services to the Government, that while they were performing the duties of messengers they escaped the harder tasks which might have been required of them as laborers, and that if they actually performed the duties of both places, their ability to do so is evidence that the labor of either place was light. He concludes that "claims for extra compensation such as these should be firmly discountenanced." A more important measure which met the same fate was the bill providing for the erection of a public building at Annapolis, Md. The two Federal offices there are now accommodated at a total rental of but \$575 a year, and the only plausible plea for constructing a Government building was the fact that most if not all of the other capitals of States have such buildings. The average taxpayer will agree with the President that this is altogether too flimsy an argument to justify the waste of \$100,000 or more.

The position of Chief Examiner of the Civil-Service Commission is of very great importance, the success of the competitive system depending in large measure upon his ability and fidelity. The President has just filled the vacancy in this office, caused by Mr. Lyman's promotion to the position of Civil-Service Commissioner a few months ago, by the appointment of Major William H. Webster, who has been chief of an important division in the Pension Office for several years. The *Hartford Courant*, which speaks with knowledge of the man, pronounces the selection an excellent one, saying of him: "Major Webster did good service during the war, going from this city with the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers. He has risen from a subordinate position in the Pension Bureau to the responsible office he has ably filled for a number of years." The choice of such a man in preference to one of the pertinacious office-seekers of the spoils school is another proof of the President's sincerity in the matter of civil-service reform.

A short time ago the First Comptroller of the Treasury, in reply to a query addressed to him by the First Auditor, gave an opinion that heads of "offices" could be furnished with "confidential clerks," who need not be examined or certified by the Civil-Service Commission. Thereupon the First Auditor, the Fourth Auditor, and perhaps other heads of offices, were supplied with "confidential clerks," though they had never employed such clerks before. Without questioning the correctness of this decision or the propriety of employing confidential clerks for every head of an office, it is worth the while to inquire how it has come about that the Comptroller construes the meaning of laws. It is his duty to revise certain accounts which have been audited, and to certify the balances thereon arising to the Register. He may, under this power, refuse to make an allowance. As those who are charged with the disbursements of public moneys like to find out beforehand whether there will be any doubt about their receiving credit for the same in particular instances, the practice has arisen, and it is constantly growing, to get an opinion from the Comptroller con-

cerning the legality of an expenditure, before it is really made. If the First Auditor had chosen some friend who had never appeared before the Civil-Service Commission for his "confidential clerk," the First Comptroller, who revises the accounts of the officer who pays the salaries of the employees of the Treasury Department, could have refused to give him credit for that particular disbursement, and he could have refused to countersign any warrant which the Secretary might have drawn for the payment to the officer of the necessary funds to meet these salaries, on the ground that it was not warranted by law. But it does not follow from this that the Comptroller can go any further than to declare what he will or will not allow in the accounts of the disbursing clerk of the Department. It is not his province to construe the Civil-Service Act or the rules adopted under it, and the President or the Commission should determine what classes of clerks are exempt from examinations.

President Cleveland has authorized the statement that, having gone to seek a few weeks of rest in the Adirondack woods, if anything happens to him or his family that possesses any public interest, he will find means to communicate it to the press. He hopes that the newspapers will accord him the freedom and the privacy to which an overworked public official is entitled; but if he finds that he cannot enjoy a brief period of repose like a private citizen, he will take such means to protect himself as will effectually frustrate the intentions of the newspaper fiend, or words to that effect. We deem it our duty to advise the President that the way to shelter himself, and the only way, is not to read the newspapers. Surrounding himself with pickets, putting himself behind walls, landing in a desert isle, plunging into jungles, or going up in a balloon will avail nothing as against the enterprising reporter. "Our Special Commissioner" will interview him twice a week in spite of himself. During President Arthur's last term he made sure of getting away from the reporters by taking a boat on the Great South Bay, and spending a day fishing with no companion but the Secretary of War. The next morning a column of his sayings was published in a New York paper, together with sundry interjections on the part of the Secretary, and was extensively copied by the less fortunate newspapers that had no Special Commissioners on the spot. The annoyance to the President and Secretary consisted altogether in reading this stuff. If they had never seen it, they would never have been in the least disturbed by it. Mr. Cleveland should learn by this example not to admit any newspapers into his camp. It is the newsboy and not the reporter that he should be on his guard against.

The Democrats of Tennessee had special reason for commending the President, since the advantage of his course to the party had been conclusively demonstrated by its great gains in the judicial election which occurred only a few days before the Convention. The presiding officer frankly confessed their indebtedness to Mr. Cleveland when he said in

his opening speech: "Under an administration new to your country, he stands to-day like a granite wall, fulfilling every pledge he has made, and, in the brief history of his Administration, has infused new blood and life into the party; and as evidence of it, in the last few days, in your own State, in the judicial vote, you have been able to increase your majority from eight thousand to nearly forty thousand." The Tennessee election afforded a fair test of the question whether the President's course was helping or hurting the Democrats, and the result leaves no room for doubt that Mr. Cleveland "has infused new blood and life into the party." The Democratic Bourbons have been insisting that the reform policy would lose the party thousands of votes and not win any to take their places, but there is no way for them to meet such testimony as an increase of the majority from 8,000 to 40,000. The Republican managers show plainly enough that they perceive how much Mr. Cleveland has strengthened the Democracy, by the unprecedented scale upon which they are preparing to conduct the canvass in Mr. Blaine's own State, the whole force of stump-speakers from all over the country being called upon to "save Maine."

The development of a healthy public sentiment in the South regarding the "bill to promote mendicancy" is demonstrated by the action of two Democratic Conventions in States where the scheme of Federal aid to education had once gained a strong foothold. In South Carolina two years ago the Democratic Convention endorsed the Blair bill, but this year the platform omitted any reference to the subject, and no attempt was made to supply the lack. In Tennessee a certain element in the party has been captivated by the idea of getting a pile of money for the schools out of the Federal treasury, instead of raising the needed funds by the heavier taxation which the State can easily stand; and this faction desired that the platform should at least make no reference to the question, if a declaration in its favor could not be secured. But the spirit of self-respect triumphed, and the convention last week adopted a resolution which takes strong ground against Federal aid. The largest share of the credit for this result belongs to the Nashville *American*, the leading Democratic newspaper at the capital, which has made an admirable fight against the subsidy scheme, on the two-fold ground that it was unconstitutional, and that it was repugnant to that spirit of self-help which is the hope of the State.

The action taken by the New York Republican State Committee last week is most significant. There was a large attendance, both of members of the Committee and of leading representatives of the party from all sections of the State. The proposition to hold a State convention was fully discussed and voted upon by a large majority. "One of the strongest arguments used by those opposed to a convention," says the *Tribune's* report, "was that if a convention were held with only one candidate to be nominated, there would be an ocean of talk, and a good share of the delegates might go

home before the actual business of the convention was reached. An extreme temperance plank might be adopted which would not commend itself to the good sense of the main body of voters of the Republican party, and would alienate the German element in the cities and towns. The effect of this probably would be to lose several Assemblymen, and with them the chance of electing a United States Senator." This is a surprisingly frank and truthful statement of the real reason why a convention was not decided upon—namely, that the party is afraid to make any declaration of principles this year because it does not dare to take a position on the temperance question.

Michael Davitt did a valuable service to the Irish cause when he rebuked Congressman Finerty for his incendiary speech in Chicago, on Saturday. Mr. Finerty has for a long time been one of the most loud-mouthed defenders of the dynamite faction in this country, never losing an opportunity to express his sympathy with all the most infamous outrages which that faction has perpetrated in London and elsewhere. He presided at the great Irish mass meeting in Chicago on Saturday evening, and, in introducing Mr. Davitt, made one of his usual speeches declaring "war" on England. Before beginning his address Mr. Davitt hastened to assure Finerty and his school that the genuine leaders in the home-rule movement had no sympathy with that kind of talk. "The fight for Irish national self-government," he said, "looks, perhaps, different in Ireland to what it does in Chicago. It is very easy to establish an Irish republic 3,000 miles away from Ireland by patriotic speeches. I assure you it is no easy task, though, to do so in dear old Ireland." He undoubtedly meant also that it was not only very easy, but very much safer, to declare war 3,000 miles away than to do so in Ireland itself. Nobody knows that better than Finerty and his kind.

The public will not fail to observe that the war faction in the Irish National League Convention at Chicago are for the most part the "Blaine contingent" in the last Presidential campaign. They are opposed to the peaceful methods of Gladstone and Parnell because these give no promise of a Donnybrook fair in American politics wherein the Finertys and Sullivans and Pat Fords may be great men, constantly in the way of getting office or distinction by playing on the passions of the unruly and stirring up dissensions between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Blaine is the natural leader of all the harum-scarum classes in the community, Irish and other. But the Irish question in Ireland has passed beyond the harum-scarum stage. A feeling of kinship has sprung up between the Liberals of England and the Nationalists in Ireland that is detestable to the Finerty and Sullivan faction because it leaves no room for the exercise of their talents as mischief-makers between this country and England. It is hardly possible that the outcome of the Chicago Convention should be a condemnation of Mr. Parnell and the only par-

ty in Ireland that has the least chance of success or even of existence.

The struggle between the cigarmakers' unions and the Knights of Labor has ended in the complete triumph of the former. The cigar manufacturers, who sided with the Knights in their effort to starve the union cigarmakers into subjection, changed their ground and went over to the side of the unions. The chief results of the contest thus far have been that 4,000 men have been idle for over a fortnight, and the business of their employers has been at a standstill. A very interesting phase of the controversy is yet to be decided. While the factories all resumed work with union men on Monday, the Knights say that they will refuse to allow their label to be used upon the cigars manufactured. This, the Knights claim, will virtually stop their sale in all the liquor stores and small tobacco shops in the country, and will be a serious blow to the manufacturers. Whether it will or not, remains to be seen. The outcome will be awaited with interest, for it will show whether the Knights are as strong as they claim. We are inclined to think that they will be disappointed.

Mayor Grace confirms the report that he is not a candidate for reelection as Mayor, nor for any other office. We sincerely regret that he has reached such a determination, and cannot regard it otherwise than as a public misfortune. He has been not only the most upright and faithful Mayor which this city has had for many years, but one of the best the city has ever had. No stronger evidence of his ability and public usefulness could be afforded than has been constantly shown by the abuse which has been poured upon him by the enemies of honest municipal government from the day he took office to the present moment. This abuse has not only been directed at him, but at all his associates in his work. The most notable instance of it has been the recent attempt to prove that, in trying to rid the city of the Squire Flynn-O'Brien plunderers, the Mayor and Mr. Ivins were merely trying to secure plunder for themselves, or, if not plunder, reelection to office and complete political control of the city. The Mayor's announcement of his determination not to be a candidate for any office puts a stop to this way of defending Squire and Flynn, and leaves their apologists in a worse condition than ever.

The official report of the judgment of the Mexican court discloses two grounds for the sentence against Cutting, which are not answered by the contention of our Government that an American citizen cannot be tried in Mexico for an offence committed on American soil. One is, that the republication of the libel, being an infraction of an agreement entered into in the presence of the court, was a continuance of the original offence; Cutting having again voluntarily placed himself in the jurisdiction of the court. The other is, that Cutting brought the second libel personally into Mexico, and circulated it by handing it to one or more persons. If the latter contention is true, it would seem to leave nothing for dispute except the abstract question, what would have been Cutting's status if he had not taken a copy of his newspaper over the line.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 11, to TUESDAY, August 17, 1886, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND started on Monday for the Adirondacks to enjoy his vacation. He has requested that the newspapers shall not send special correspondents to his resting-place to annoy him and his wife with the publication of unnecessary details of their every-day life in the woods.

The President has appointed William H. Webster to be Chief Examiner for the Civil-Service Commission, to succeed Mr. Lyman, recently promoted to be a member of the Civil-Service Commission. Mr. Webster is a Republican, and has been Chairman of the Departmental Board of Examiners since that board was organized. He is also Chairman of the Medical Board of Examiners of the Pension Office, where he is employed as a chief of one of the divisions. He is a college and law-school graduate and a veteran soldier.

The Civil-Service Commissioners have decided to issue an order requiring the Secretary of each Board of Examiners in the postal and customs service to submit his eligible register and certification book to the Board at each regular monthly meeting. The Board is to see if the Secretary has complied with the law governing the making of appointments. Each monthly report of a local board to the Civil-Service Commission must include copies of all certifications made during the month, a statement of the standing of each person certified for appointment, and a full statement of the circumstances in each case.

The Secretary of State says there is no truth in the report from the City of Mexico that the United States has withdrawn its peremptory demand for Cutting's release. Mr. Bayard maintains still that the Mexican Government is proceeding against Cutting under the provision of the Mexican Code, which gives the Government of that country the right to punish an American citizen for an offence committed in the United States, and that no claim is made that Cutting circulated the libel in Mexico. The claim of Mexico in this particular the United States will never acknowledge. It is believed, however, that the United States Government is not certain that the facts of the case have at all points been correctly reported to it; and Secretary Bayard has sent Mr. Arthur G. Sedgwick of this city to Mexico as a special envoy to investigate the whole matter, to listen to the Mexican arguments, and to report to the State Department within twenty days. Mr. Sedgwick is a well-known lawyer and writer, who has had special experience in international law, and was for several years the Corresponding Secretary of the Bar Association of this city.

The *Diario Oficial* of the City of Mexico, the Government organ, on Friday contained important documents regarding the Cutting case, including the full text of the decision of Judge Zubia, at Paso del Norte, which show that the Court held Mr. Cutting for a crime begun on Mexican soil and continued simultaneously in Texas and Mexico. A. P. Cushing, an American lawyer, sums up Judge Zubia's decision thus: "Mr. Cutting was convicted of a repetition of a libel first published in Mexico and reprinted more virulently in a Texas paper, which he then brought over and distributed in Mexico; and it was the distribution in Mexico of the second libel, and not the printing of the same in Texas, for which he was convicted, the libel having been read by three or more persons, as required by the statute of the State of Chihuahua. Mr. Cutting pleaded, in bar to the jurisdiction of the Mexican court, that the paper had been printed in Texas. He did not, however, deny that the paper had been circulated on the Mexican side, which was the fact, numerous copies having been seized there by order of the court."

Counsel for Attorney-General Garland have filed his answer to the bill recently filed by J. Harris Rogers against the Attorney-General, Senator Harris, and others for a settlement of the affairs of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company. Mr. Garland in his answer denies in detail every material statement in the bill, and says that he was impressed by the apparent usefulness of the inventions and had great confidence in the legal validity of the patents, and believed that their validity would be judicially sustained in any litigation instituted for the purpose, and that in that event they would become very valuable if honestly managed on business principles. Mr. Garland asks that "after the settlement of all liabilities of said company by the application thereto of the scrip issued by said company if necessary, any portion that may remain of the scrip of this defendant so brought into court, or any interest of this defendant therein, may be cancelled or returned and surrendered to the Pan-Electric Telephone Company, or otherwise disposed of as the court shall direct, to the end that this defendant may be absolutely rid of the complainant's said stock and all interest therein."

The new silver certificates authorized at the last session of Congress will not be ready for issue much before the first of November. The \$1 certificate contains a vignette of Mrs. Martha Washington, the \$2 certificate a vignette of Maj.-Gen. Hancock in full uniform, and the \$10 certificate a vignette of Vice-President Hendricks.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order extending the "special delivery service" on October 1 to all offices and to all classes of matter.

A. M. Keiley of Richmond, whose appointment as United States Minister to Italy and later to Austria gave so much dissatisfaction, has been appointed one of the judges of the International Court at Cairo, Egypt, vice Judge Batcheller of New York, resigned.

The annual Convention of American Bankers met in Boston on Wednesday, and was opened with an address by President Lyman J. Gage. A letter was read from Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in which he recommended the Association to advocate the following principles: A suspension of silver coinage for an indefinite period; the discontinuance of the issue of notes under five dollars; the recoinage of a part of the dollars now in the Treasury into fractional pieces, the maintenance of the public faith, not in letter only, but in spirit. On Thursday a resolution was unanimously adopted earnestly appealing to all boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and civil and political associations of every kind to make persistent efforts to secure the repeal of the silver law or a suspension of the coinage of silver dollars. Logan C. Murray of New York was elected President, and the Convention adjourned.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention adopted a platform on Wednesday in which they "cordially approved of the Administration of President Cleveland for its ability, integrity, and economy in the management of national affairs, and recognized in the President and members of his Cabinet faithful and patriotic servants." They also resolved "that taxation of the people for other purposes than raising revenue for the expenses of the Government economically administered is robbing under the forms of law. We are, therefore, in favor of a reduction of the present unjust tariff to a revenue basis, and we hereby reaffirm the principles laid down in the Chicago platform on that subject, and heartily endorse the action of the Democratic Representatives in Congress from this State for their fidelity to the cause of tariff reform."

In the Texas Democratic State Convention on Wednesday all the speakers emphatically urged that more vigorous and prompt measures be taken for obtaining redress for the indigni-

ties suffered by American citizens at the hands of Mexicans. Col. Swain, one of the most popular candidates before the Convention, declared that if he was elected, and if war was declared, in twenty-four hours he would lead a force into Mexico, and every man would have a hacienda. The platform as adopted, however, considerably toned down the war resolutions. Gen. L. C. Ross was nominated for Governor. President Cleveland's Administration was heartily endorsed.

The Tennessee Democrats on Friday nominated Robert L. Taylor, United States Pension Agent at Knoxville and ex-Congressman from the First District, on the fifteenth ballot for Governor. He is a brother of the Republican candidate, and there is some talk of the Prohibitionists nominating their father. The nomination does not meet with general satisfaction among the Democrats. Before the Convention Mr. Robert L. Taylor wrote to the Commissioner of Pensions asking if it would be improper for him to go to the Convention. He received the following reply: "In reply to your letter, I have the honor to inform you that, in pursuance of the instructions of the Hon. the Secretary of the Interior, I have to inform you that it is better for you not to attend the nominating convention. While no doubt exists as to your good faith in your proposed action, your presence at the Convention will place you and the Administration, if not in a false position, in one subject to misconception."

The New York Republican State Committee, by a vote of 18 to 9, decided on Wednesday that no State convention should be held this fall, as there was only one candidate to nominate, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and that the Committee should again meet to make a nomination for that office. The present Judge, Theodore Miller, will probably be re-nominated.

In 1875 there was inserted in the Nebraska State Constitution a provision that, at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of the term of a United States Senator, the electors should by ballot express their preferences for some person for the office of Senator. No action has ever been taken under this provision. Now Senator Van Wyck, who is a candidate for reelection, has determined to appeal to the people for their expression of preferences, and he has issued a manifesto accordingly.

The hearing in the case of Rollin M. Squire, Commissioner of Public Works, before Mayor Grace, was closed on Friday. The Mayor will recommend to the Governor that Squire be removed.

Wm. Gray, jr., Treasurer of the Indian Orchard and the Atlantic Cotton Mills, in Massachusetts, was on Monday announced to be a defaulter, and it is said the amount of his deficit may be \$1,000,000. He acknowledged his crime on Friday and promised to make restitution, but on Monday he fled to Canada. Mr. Gray has been the agent of the Indian Orchard Mills of Connecticut, of the Atlantic Cotton Mills of Lowell, and of the Ocean Mills of Newburyport for several years, and has had from them a large salary. He is a prominent member of the Eastern Yacht Club, is the owner of the *Huron*, and was one of the syndicate which bought the *Puritan* last year. He also owns two smaller yachts, the *Flora* and the *Scamp*, which have been kept for the use of his boys. It is thought that his wife's fortune is dissipated as well as his own.

The firm of Gaddess Brothers, in Baltimore, failed on Monday for \$106,000, the entire amount of which is due them by I. Parker Veazey, who until a few months ago was Postmaster of Baltimore, and who tried to run his department in disregard of the civil-service rules.

Many counties in Wisconsin have been devastated by forest fires in the last ten days.

causing a heavy loss of standing timber, and depriving some 700 families of their homes. The losses of buildings and personal property will foot up about \$1,000,000.

The total footings of the school census give Chicago a population of 703,817, an increase during the last year of almost 75,000.

Cardinal Gibbon of Baltimore does not agree with Cardinal Taschereau of Canada in his condemnation of the Knights of Labor.

The Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, United States Minister to Liberia, is dead. He was born the slave of Joseph Cloyd in Montgomery County, Va., December 25, 1846. He was graduated from Lincoln University in Chester County, Penn., in 1874. In 1877 he was graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary. Mr. Hopkins was ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of Baltimore in June, 1877. He preached in Franklinton, N. C., until appointed Minister to Liberia in October, 1885.

Frank Hastings Hamilton, M.D., LL.D., the distinguished surgeon, died in this city on Wednesday at the age of seventy-three. He was one of the founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and a Professor of Surgery in it from 1861 to 1875. His greatest works are a 'Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations,' and a 'Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.' As a practical surgeon he was a bold yet conservative operator, and was the inventor of many valuable instruments. He was one of the physicians to President Garfield during his fatal illness. In the discussion about medical ethics he was a vigorous upholder of the old school.

Representative Lewis Beach of the Fifteenth New York Congressional District died at Cornwall on August 10, at the age of fifty-one. He was elected by the Democrats to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses, and was the author of a 'History of Cornwall.'

FOREIGN.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Wednesday received a deputation of Imperial Federationists. He expressed hearty sympathy with the general idea of federation. In the evening he made a notable speech at a Mansion House dinner. It was dignified in tone, and alluded to Mr. Gladstone as the greatest statesman England had produced. He also complimented Lord Rosebery's conduct of the Foreign Office. He proposed no Irish policy except a restoration of order.

The British Cabinet on Friday decided to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the Belfast riots. They also finally approved the Queen's speech. This, it is generally believed, will be exceedingly brief, and merely repeat the assurances of the determination of the Government to restore law and order in Ireland, similar to those made in Salisbury's speech last Wednesday. The session of Parliament will be opened by a debate on the state of Ireland, in which Mr. Sexton will represent the Nationalists and Mr. Sanderson the Loyalists. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will remain in London while the debate lasts. No business will be proposed in Parliament except the estimates. Members of the Government hope to be able to prorogue Parliament at the end of September.

It is said that Mr. Gladstone, far from lending himself to lead any movement of technical Parliamentary obstruction, will not countenance any organized attempt of this kind. He still holds the strongest opinions against the constitutionality and advisability of proroguing Parliament without a disclosure of the Government policy for Ireland. As the leader of the Opposition he will protest vehemently against this course, and will declare that his party will hold the Government responsible for whatever consequences may follow in Ireland.

The Dublin *Irish Times* (Conservative) asserts that Lord Randolph Churchill is engaged in drafting a bill intended to solve the Irish

problem. The skeleton of the measure is already done, and it provides for universal local self-government throughout Great Britain and Ireland, giving Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales control each of its own immediate affairs, leaving the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament undiminished. The bill is described as a measure which opens the door to imperial federation. The full text of the bill will not be completed before next February. The London *Times* says: "It is quite certain that nothing like a statutory parliament will enter into Lord Randolph's scheme, and that the development of county government on an elective system will be applied on the same principles to all parts of the kingdom."

Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, was re-elected to the House of Commons for East Birmingham without opposition. The Liberals at the last moment withdrew their candidate, Alderman Cook, fearing that the Irish vote would be cast against them, Mr. Matthews being a Catholic. All the members of the new Cabinet have been re-elected to Parliament without opposition.

Rioting began again in Belfast on Saturday midnight and continued all day Sunday. Expert marksmen conducted a rifle fight from roof-tops, chimney stacks, and street corners. Finally, after the Riot Act had been twice read, the troops charged upon the crowds and cleared the streets temporarily. The mob repeatedly fired upon the police. The order instructing the police to use buckshot instead of bullets has been cancelled. William O'Brien, one of the Irish delegates to the National League Convention, who arrived here on Monday, said in an interview: "The Belfast riots are the result of Churchill's incendiary speeches. Chamberlain has constantly asked the Orangemen to show that they were earnest in their hatred of home rule. They are showing their earnestness by killing some Catholics."

During a procession of Orangemen through Londonderry, Ireland, on Thursday, two bottles filled with gunpowder packed around lighted fuses were cast into the ranks at different points along the line. Both bottles were smashed before the lights could reach the powder. When the nature of the affair became generally known among the Orangemen, they became greatly excited. The Orangemen were also attacked while they were parading on the famous promenade made by the old town wall. An Orange procession, while passing through the streets of Widnes, Lancashire, England, on Saturday evening, was jeered at by the spectators. The Orangemen thereupon broke ranks and attacked the crowd. One of the spectators was stabbed and mortally wounded, and two policemen and a number of other persons were injured.

The *Irish Times* of Dublin (Loyalist) reiterates the statement that Mr. Parnell will soon become a Roman Catholic.

Archbishop Walsh, in an interview at Dublin, has said he believed that the land-purchase question would never be settled except on Michael Davitt's nationalization principles of just compensation to the actual holder, rather than on the principles of Henry George. He declared that the statement that the Pope disapproved of the attitude of the Irish clergy towards the Nationalists was founded upon malice.

A terrible explosion occurred in a colliery at Leigh, Lancashire, on Friday. Forty miners are known to have perished.

Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army will visit America in October.

The yacht *Genesta* has lost to the *Irex* the Cape May Cup, which she won in this country last year.

England has proclaimed a protectorate over the Ellice Islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

The *Politische Nachrichten* of Berlin says: "The three treaty Powers agreed not to alter

the status quo in Samoa unless all concerned concurred. There can, therefore, be no question of the establishment of a German protectorate over Samoa without the assent of England and America. The change in the consular staff of the three Powers at Apia, advocated by Germany and already set afoot by America, meets with obstacles, owing to the refusal of England to make a change. With a view to paving the way for a definitive settlement the three Powers, in conformity with Germany's proposal, have despatched special commissioners to Samoa. The fact that they were not concerned in the late disputes affords a guarantee of an impartial report."

The Pope has been confidentially informed from Vienna that the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, in their conference at Gastén, took into account the position of the Vatican. The Pope has thanked both Emperors for this manifestation of interest in his behalf.

Prussia and the Vatican have signed a convention terminating the religious controversy between them so far as it related to all secondary matters, and regulating the presentation of benefices and appointments to ecclesiastical seminaries within the kingdom of Prussia.

The Pope has published a decree, dated July 13, reinstating the Jesuit order in all the privileges conferred upon it by his predecessors ever since its foundation, notwithstanding the decree of Pope Clement XIV. pronounced against it in 1773.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has written a letter to Herr von Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, in which he expresses regret that the recent changes in the army—the resignation of Gen. von Edelsheim-Gyulai and the promotion of Gen. Jansky—have been used by unscrupulous agitators to arouse discontent in Hungary. The letter is intended as a conciliatory manifesto to the Hungarian people.

Anti-Jewish riots have occurred in the province of Kieff, Russia. The houses of many Jews were wrecked.

The Czar has warned M. Paul Deroulède, the advocate of a French war of revenge against Germany, that any attempt on his part to agitate against Germany will be followed by his instant expulsion from Russia.

A rumor is current in St. Petersburg that China is hastening military preparations and has ordered 200,000 rifles from English firms.

A fresh Russian sensation was caused in London on Tuesday by the announcement in the *Standard* that it had been determined to recall the English commission engaged in the delimitation of the Afghan frontier at the earliest possible date, whether the English and Russian Governments had agreed on the points at issue or not. On Wednesday the *Standard* reported that the commission comes home by an entirely peaceable arrangement between England and Russia.

The Kurds are invading Persia; there has been severe fighting with them, and the Persian Government has appealed to Turkey to stop their incursions.

Petroleum has been discovered in Auvergne, France. This is the first petroleum discovery in that country.

Three sailors who went on a fishing voyage to Greenland in 1869 have just returned to Dunkirk, France. They report that their vessel was wrecked, and that they have since been held in captivity by the natives. Their wives, supposing them to be dead, have since remarried.

Twenty thousand provincial workmen and Socialists took part in a Socialist procession in Brussels on Sunday, demanding universal suffrage and amnesty to Bormage and other rioters. The demonstration was orderly.

A great sensation has been caused in Havana, Cuba, by the discovery of a deficit of about \$1,500,000 in the funds in charge of the Public Debt Board.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

THE Indiana Democratic State Convention of Wednesday week was, all things considered, the most significant event in the political development which has occurred since President Cleveland's inauguration. In its composition and in its action there was clearly perceptible the remarkable transformation in character which the Democratic party is undergoing as the reform leaven does its work, and which is alike the most interesting and the most important change in partisan relations that has happened since the war.

Indiana has long been notorious as a State given over to political Bourbonism. Both parties have been infected by the curse, but the Democratic has suffered most severely from it. Old leaders have controlled the organization and have clung to antiquated issues. New ideas have been frowned upon, progressive men have been snubbed, reformers have been ridiculed. The conventions have been for the most part assemblies of old fogies, with an admixture of the rowdy element, and there has seldom been anything in their often disorderly proceedings calculated to attract young men into the party. A more complete contrast to all this could not be imagined than that which was presented by Wednesday's Convention, the most prejudiced Republican critics being witnesses. The Indianapolis *Journal*, as bitterly partisan a Republican organ as is published in the country, says:

"The Convention had 1,231 people in it, with credentials to vote for the Democracy of the State in selecting a ticket, and there was not a delegation that did not impress one with the wisdom of the constituency that sent it. There was an absence of the 'rounder' element—that of the average heeler and the troublesome bummer. If liquor was used in promoting friendliness, it did not carry away common sense. The delegates were of a class who, if they drink at all, do it in moderation. In the entire three days of excitement and interest about the hotels, and especially at the hall yesterday, not a drunken man was to be seen."

All observers agree upon this point. The Indianapolis *News*, an Independent newspaper, says: "The personnel of the Convention compelled favorable comment. The Convention was better looking, better dressed, and more intelligent than any State Convention of the Democracy in modern times." Mr. J. W. Tindall, a Mugwump long familiar with Indiana politics, testifies to the same effect:

"In twenty years' observations of State conventions I have never seen so dangerous a body of men gathered together as that which has just dissolved. In appearance, manner, and subdued heat of enthusiasm it reminded me of the Republican conventions in the good old days when nearly all the well-dressed men went to Republican conventions, and when it was a cardinal belief that 'the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof hath He given to the Republicans for an inheritance.' On the whole, to-day's convention was the best-looking, best-mannered, best-united that I remember to have seen since the aforesaid days of Republican ascendancy."

It was the large infusion of young men which chiefly contributed to this change in the personnel. "It was noticeable," says the *Journal*, "that the young man has a chance in this new era of State conventions." Says the *News*: "There was a marked absence of the old-time bosses. Young men were most prominent, and new voices and faces were in every district. The mossback element, for once, apparently, had lost control of the Indiana Democracy. Here and there the 'gray-

beards' of lean chaps and hungry appearance were to be seen. But they felt, no doubt, as they looked, both lonesome and willing to play a minor part." A leading Democrat remarked to a reporter: "I never saw a gathering of our party where young men acted with such force and judgment as they do to-day. If you were to take the ages of the delegates, you would find that half of their number is under fifty years."

The young men among the delegates secured the nomination of a ticket composed almost entirely of young men, one candidate being 35 years old, another 34, a third 33, and only one of the eight past 50. The nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, in accepting his nomination, spoke of the great benefits of the free educational system, and reminded the delegates that it had enabled one who was driving a cart in the streets of Indianapolis only eighteen years ago, to be now a candidate for this responsible office, and apparently an excellent candidate, for he taught a high school some years and has been School Superintendent of his county for eight years.

The new element left no doubt as to its feeling toward the President. "Senator Voorhees failed to touch the house," says a writer in the *News*, "till he named Cleveland, and then it stormed." The Senator's tribute to the President was in itself a concession to the young and progressive Democrats, for everybody knows that he has always been personally in sympathy with the Bourbons and the spoils-men. Even a man of Voorhees's great personal popularity could not have withstood the reform current, and he floated along with it. The strength of this current is shown by some remarks of delegates which Mr. Tindall quotes: "Win this year, and let the advanced Democracy leaven opinions for 1888," said a strong man from the Twelfth District. "People will understand Cleveland better two years hence than they do now," said another; "he is our trump card for the next convention."

The change which is thus manifested in Indiana is not an isolated phenomenon, nor is it confined to the Northern wing of the party. Last week the Democrats of Tennessee met to nominate a candidate for Governor. The chief rivals were George G. Dibrell and Robert L. Taylor. Dibrell is a man of sixty-four years, who was a "Confederate brigadier," and whose supporters were described as being "compact and organized just as the old Dibrell brigade was organized nearly a quarter of a century ago, by which they made for themselves and their gallant commander a name which is enrolled high up on the ladder of fame." Taylor is a man of only thirty-six, who was a mere boy during the rebellion and had no war record of any sort. Dibrell was commonly alluded to as the "old man," and his supporters were chiefly men of his own generation, including the larger share of the veteran wire-pullers and pipe-layers. Taylor's backers, says a report of the Convention, were "composed in the main of young men who have never had much political experience, but are full of enthusiasm and energy." The Nashville *American*, the leading Democratic newspaper at the capital, says: "The young Democracy of the State were especially enlist-

ed in his behalf, and young men were present in unusual force in this Convention, active, vigilant, tireless, and aggressive in their devotion to their favorite candidate." The young Democracy won, and a man whose brief record in public life is that of an open opponent of the old fogies and Bourbons, was nominated amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Such incidents as these are typical of an organic revolution which could only come about by the operation of time, and which surely betokens a new and a better era in our political being.

THE LATEST COPYRIGHT DECISION.

In order properly to understand the importance of the decision rendered July 3 in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, in the copyright case of the Henry Bill Publishing Company vs. Smythe, it is necessary to have a clear understanding as to the facts in the case. The book in controversy was Mr. Blaine's 'Twenty Years of Congress,' the copyright of which belongs to the plaintiff. The plaintiff sold the book only by subscription to individual buyers, employing agents to solicit such subscriptions and to deliver copies to subscribers, each agent having assigned to him a certain territory, and being obliged to give his bond not to sell or deliver in any other mode than that directed by the plaintiff. It had been publicly advertised that the book would be sold only in this way, and it seems to have been generally known to the trade that it was sold by this method of individual subscriptions taken, and the books delivered, by persons acting solely in the capacity of agents for the plaintiff.

Such an agent of the plaintiff, in New York, had copies sent to him to deliver to certain subscribers procured by him, but instead of delivering them to such subscribers he sold them to a bookseller in Troy, who in turn sold six copies to the defendant at Columbus, O. He in turn parted with five of them at a profit, one copy remaining unsold when the suit was instituted. The plaintiff's authorized agent at Columbus notified the defendant that he was such agent for that section of territory, and that the book was to be sold only by actual subscription, and warned the defendant not to sell the copies he was offering to the public; not knowing, however, how the latter had obtained them. Suit was then brought to enjoin the defendant from selling the copies, from selling the book at all in the future, and for an account of such as might have been sold.

Judge Hammond apologizes for his delay in rendering a decision in this case, explaining that his unfamiliarity with the law of copyright made him unwilling to give an opinion without an investigation. The result of his researches is set forth in an opinion of unusual length, and it is summed up in a ruling, which we give in his own words, as follows:

"If the owner of a subsisting copyright seeks to enjoy his exclusive right of selling the published work by making sales directly and only to individual subscribers, the statute protects his plan of sale from interference by other dealers offering surreptitiously obtained copies of the genuine work without his consent, unless there be something in the circumstances of the particular case to estop him from relying on the privileges of his monopoly."

He claims to have derived support for this ruling from a mass of cases and authorities bearing on the nature and incidents appertaining to property in copyright, but acknowledges that he has failed to find a single case directly in point, though he refers to that of *Hudson and Goodwin vs. Patten* (1 Root, Connecticut, 133-134), as very nearly a direct precedent for the judgment rendered in the one under consideration. Judge Hammond admits that when listening to the arguments in the case, he thought it a startling proposition—as stated in his own words—that the dealer in copyrighted books “must deraign his title to each copy from the copyright holder with all the particularity of real estate, if not more inexorably, and that no right to use or sell a copy could be acquired without his consent”; but professes to be now unable to see how the monopoly of sale granted by the statute can be secured without a principle almost as broadly stated as that, and expresses it as his opinion that from the essential nature of copyright itself would spring this principle of exclusive sale, because in printed books there is, aside from the material property in them, a peculiar, intangible, and incorporeal right pertaining to the authorship—a property created by the statute—requiring a further protection. This protection can be adequate only when it is understood, in the Judge's words, “that no one can read this book, buy it or sell it, or otherwise use it, or any copy of it—either that which is piratically or that which has been lawfully printed—without the consent of the author or copyright holder; and the basis of it is,” continues the opinion, “that a moneyed or other valuable consideration must be paid to the author, and he has a right to receive value for any use of the product of his labor. Protection in the monopoly of sale for the lawfully-printed copies is just as essential to the value of the right of property created by the statute as protection against piratical printing, publication, and sale of the book.”

It is to be understood, however, that the authorized sale of a copy of a copyrighted book transfers to the purchaser the right to read, otherwise use, or sell that particular copy. The distinction between the rights acquired by such purchaser and the copyrights of the author, and the relation of these rights to each other, are well set forth in the following paragraph:

“The owner of the copyright may not be able to transfer the entire property in one of his copies, and retain for himself an incidental power to authorize a sale of that copy, or, rather, the power of prohibition on the owner that he shall not sell it, holding that much as a *modicum* of his former estate, to be protected by the copyright statute; and yet he may be entirely able, so long as he retains the ownership of a particular copy for himself, to find abundant protection under the copyright statute for his then incidental power of controlling its sale. This copyright incident of control over the sale, if I may call it so, as contradistinguished from the power of sale incident to ownership in all property—copyrighted articles like any other—is a thing that belongs alone to the owner of a copyright itself, and as to him only so long as and to the extent that he owns the particular copies involved. Whenever he parts with that ownership, the ordinary incident of alienation attaches to the particular copy parted with, in favor of the transferee, and he cannot be deprived of it. This latter incident supersedes the other—swallows it up, so to speak—and the two cannot coexist in any owner of the copy except he be the owner at the same time of the copyright; and, in the nature of the thing, they

cannot be separated so that one may remain in the owner of the copyright as a limitation upon or denial of the other in the owner of the copy. A genuine copy, owned by the owner of the copyright, carries with it the ordinary incidents of alienation belonging alike to all property, and, if he parts with the copyright, he retains with the ownership of the particular copy this power of sale; or if he sells a copy to another, having, as owner of the copyright, authorized a transfer, the purchaser takes the copy with the ordinary incident of alienation belonging to all property; and that copy is no longer under the copyright law.”

Applying this reasoning to the case in hand, it will be seen that the copies sold by the defendant, having been surreptitiously obtained from the copyright owner, did not carry with them the ordinary incident of alienation which goes with genuine copies, properly obtained, and therefore left the copyright proprietor what the Judge has termed the “copyright incident of control over the sale,” and their sale by the defendant became an “interference,” to use a convenient expression, with the copyright, because, it will readily be seen, the copyright owner was as much injured by the loss and subsequent sale of these genuine copies as he would have been by the manufacture and sale by the defendant of five pirated copies.

(The case of *Clemens vs. Estes* (22 *Federal Reporter*, 899-901) is distinguished in the opinion, it being pointed out that in that case the agents had purchased the copies of Mark Twain's book directly from the copyright owner, and therefore had a right to sell them as far as the copyright went, the only limitation upon that right being the agreement not to sell except by subscription, which agreement was not within the domain of the copyright statute; and redress for a breach of such contract could be sought in any court of competent jurisdiction.)

A decree was awarded the plaintiff for the small amount of profit testified to, with interest, and the defendant was adjudged to pay the costs of the suit, and enjoined from selling the copy of the book undisposed of by him. In regard to this remaining copy the Judge doubted whether the Court could, under the Revised Statutes, declare a forfeiture of it, but thought the defendant ought to be enjoined from every conceivable use of it as a literary production, even from reading it—until he had paid the author for that privilege—and certainly from lending it, and thus cutting off possible buyers of the book; and leave was therefore granted the plaintiff to apply for an extension of the injunction if the defendant should refuse amicably to surrender it.

HALIFAX.

THERE are at least seven different ways of going to Halifax from the States, each of which has its peculiar attractions. The most direct, as well as the least expensive, is by sea, either by the steamers of the Allan Line from Baltimore, the Red Cross Line from New York, or the Prince Edward Island boats from Boston. An alternative all sea route is by steamer from Boston to Yarmouth at the southwestern end of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia, and from thence by the Halifax boat, which, as it touches at the prominent towns on the seaboard, gives the traveller an excellent opportunity of enjoying the beauties of a coast, like that of Maine, deeply indented with bays and thickly strewn with islands. If the weather should prove unfavorable for this coast trip, Halifax can easily be reached by land

by the way of Digby. A pleasant combination of sea and land is obtained by going by boat from Boston or Portland (touching at Eastport) to St. John, and thence by rail to Halifax, or by boat across the Bay of Fundy to Annapolis, which is in direct rail communication with the city. This is by far the most enjoyable route, since the traveller passes through the Digby Gut (a narrow passage between high cliffs through which the tide rushes with such force that at times the boat seems to be ascending or descending an inclined plane) into the beautiful landlocked Annapolis Basin, at the head of which lies the interesting town of the same name, and from whence the road to Halifax lies through the very garden of Nova Scotia. We should strongly advise travellers, however, to take this route on their return, as the beautiful sunny meadows and orchards of Grand Pré, the Evangeline country, and the Annapolis valley will seem far more beautiful from the contrast with the sterile and fog-haunted Atlantic coast, than if one came to them direct from the States. It should be mentioned that there is also a boat direct from Boston to Annapolis, and, during one season two years ago and possibly this, a boat from Mt. Desert to the same place. Of the all-rail line by Bangor and St. John it is unnecessary to say more than that the scenery is generally tame, with the exception of some twenty miles on the St. John River, the building of a railway bridge across which, thus obviating the disagreeable ferry and carriage transfer, has added much to the comfort of the traveller by this route.

Halifax presents an attractive appearance from a distance, whether one approaches it by sea or by land, though naturally the view is far finer from the steamer's deck as one comes up the harbor—under the noble cliff from which frown the batteries of York Redoubt, past the grassy slopes of McNab's Island, dotted with the tents of the soldiers' summer camp, by the beautiful park, with its virgin forest of pines, into the inner harbor—than one gets from the car window as the train winds along the pebbly shore of Bedford Basin. As in many other places, however, these first favorable impressions prove deceptive as one goes to his lodgings from the steamboat wharf or the railway station. The dirty, ill-paved streets are lined with dingy, often shabby houses of a uniformly unprepossessing appearance, attributable in great measure to the soft coal which is universally burned. The eye seeks in vain for any attractive point, there being barely half-a-dozen buildings with any pretence to architectural design. There is a prevailing air of seediness, an out-at-the-elbow look, so to speak, which makes one feel as if the place had seen its best days. This impression grows stronger on closer observation, for though there is considerable bustle and animation in the principal streets, many of the wharves seem deserted, and the harbor, but for the war and cable steamers, would often be nearly empty. The “Haligonians,” as they style themselves, are much inclined to attribute the decline of business mainly to the union with Canada, and to think that prosperity will return if Nova Scotia resumes its independent position. However this may be, the fact is that Halifax is too far out of the way for a large carrying trade. Then the country back of it and along the coast is sterile and uncultivated, with a very sparse population (the nearest town of any size being nearly fifty miles distant), so that it cannot be a distributing port. In fact, there is no town in the Province which is not on the sea or on a navigable river. With the fish, which have largely deserted the Nova Scotian waters, has gone the West Indian trade also, the chief source of its former prosperity. Still another cause, not infrequently mentioned by the older inhabitants, is the unfavorable influence on busi-

ness habits of the officers of the army and navy who are always to be found here in considerable numbers. Having abundant leisure, they naturally devote themselves vigorously to seeking amusement, and all of the townspeople who belong to their set are under constant temptation to leave their business for a game of cricket, a picnic, a yacht-race, or some winter sport.

The mere passing traveller will soon exhaust the sights of Halifax. In the city itself, the Province Building, standing on the site of the first settlement in 1749, is the only one of any interest, the Council Chamber being a stately room of fine proportions, with some excellent wood carving and a few portraits. The Assembly-room is not so fine, but contains a good picture by Sir Benjamin West. Between the two is the Legislative Library, a very fair though not large collection of books, apparently not much used. On the opposite side of the hall are the archives of the Province, the most interesting document being the baptismal register of the Acadians. The citadel should be visited; not so much for anything it contains as for the fine view, especially at sunset, from the ramparts. At the foot of the citadel hill is the Public Garden, of which the people are with good reason very proud, since a naturally ugly piece of ground has been made beautiful by the tasteful planting of trees and shrubbery and the turning of a bog into a pond. Here during the summer the garrison band plays at least one afternoon in the week. The most beautiful place within the city limits, however, is the park at the extremity of the peninsula on which Halifax is built. It belongs to the Imperial Government, but is leased to the city at a nominal rent. Its seven miles of roads have been laid out with wonderful taste, the natural beauties being preserved to a remarkable degree. There is no attempt at cultivation; only occasionally the trees, mostly pines, have been cut away so as to permit glimpses of the water which surrounds it on three sides. Wood paths wind here and there through as wild nooks as would be found in the heart of the mountains; but one is startled at times, in climbing some of these paths, to come upon a battery, or suddenly to find himself under the walls of a fort. This park, which for the beauty of its situation can hardly be surpassed, is mainly the work of a former general in command of the garrison, and was laid out by an officer of the engineers, the roads being built by the soldiers.

There are two or three pleasant drives, the most interesting being to cross the harbor on the ferry-boat to the bustling little town of Dartmouth, and down by the east passage to Cow Bay, where there is a fine beach; or, in the opposite direction, around Bedford Basin, a ride of about eighteen miles, with water views of great beauty. An excursion of still greater interest is to York Redoubt. While this can be made by water, and also, though with some difficulty, by carriage, the pleasantest way is to go to the end of the park and be ferried across the entrance to the Northwest Arm, an inlet from the sea which, with the harbor, forms the peninsula, into a little cove whose heavily-wooded shore rises sharply to the height of a hundred feet or more. One or two neat little cottages peep invitingly out from among the trees, and very possibly there may be in the deep green waters of the cove a school of mackerel, confined in a net, scudding hither and thither on the surface of the water, making a ripple as if a sudden breeze had sprung up. A steep and very rough path leads up the bank to the fishing village of Maitland, a most quaint and interesting collection of whitewashed houses perched wherever there is room on the side of the cliff, a bright little stream dashing merrily down the side of the road. The foreign impression which this village gives is strengthened by

the Catholic church, in a niche on the outside of which is a statue of the Virgin and Child. The highest point of the cliff, just beyond the village, is crowned by the fort which commands the entrance to the harbor. The view from the foot of the walls (a permit is needed to go within) is delightful; and if one climbs the rocks back of the fort, the coast for many miles can be seen, as well as a less attractive view far into the interior of the Province. One may prolong this excursion to the little fishing hamlet of Herring Cove, and return around the head of the Arm, past the pleasant houses, with lawns stretching down to the water's edge, of Halifax's only suburb. It is hardly necessary to add that the excursions upon the water by steamboat, yacht, canoe, and row-boat are numerous, and very varied in their character and interest.

With these things it may fairly be said that we have exhausted the attractions of Halifax for the mere passing traveller; and were there nothing more, we should hardly dare to recommend it to those who, wearied with Long Branch, Newport, Saratoga, and the mountains, long for a complete change both of scene and life. In what, then, does its charm consist—a charm felt not only by Americans, but by English army officers, who regard it as the best of the foreign stations? To a certain degree this charm is purely intellectual. It is quickly evident to the most casual observer that the place has a distinct and strongly marked character. It is not wholly provincial nor entirely English, but a mixture of the two which is quite unique. The shops, with their signs of royalty; the bright color of the soldiers' uniforms; the sentinels pacing back and forth before a Government building or wharf; a staff officer on duty, brilliant in scarlet and gold; the men-of-war's men, with their trim suits—all these delight the eye and give a sense of restful change to those who come from the dull monotony of our streets. While these scenes do not differ materially from those of any English military and naval station, there are others peculiar to this town. On a Saturday morning especially, for instance, the sidewalks and streets of the central part of the city are thronged from early morning with people from the country for twenty miles around. One has a few berries in small birch baskets, or some vegetables, for sale. Still another may have a calf, a bundle of hay, or a fagot of wood. But nearly all have flowers—pansies, geraniums, and pond-lilies chiefly—and lovely baskets of ferns; for the Haligonians are very fond of flowers, and window-gardening is very general. In the sunshine or the rain, it makes little difference, they will sit and chatter with the housewives and servants who, basket in hand, come to buy. A market-house has been built for them, but they cling to the sidewalks and gutters. If you should chance to be making your purchases about ten o'clock, over the murmur of the market you will hear the firm tread of the soldiers as the relief guard comes swinging down the street.

The market people are mostly negroes of three different origins: there are the descendants of the maroons of Jamaica, of the negroes who came from New York at the close of the Revolution, and of the fugitive slaves who found here a refuge during the years preceding the civil war. Sitting side by side with these, however, are Indians, and not infrequently there is in the motley throng a maiden's face of the Madonna type, such as one sees in Brittany. "Evangeline!" springs instinctively to the lips; for she is a true Acadian, and though it is more than two hundred years since her ancestors left sunny France, her face has preserved the race-type, and probably you would find that in her religious faith, her habits of thought and life, in all but her mere external surroundings, she differed but little from

her far-away French sister. On Sunday mornings, also, the streets near the Catholic cathedral and the garrison chapel are bright with color as detachments of the various corps march to service. Among other peculiar customs are the six o'clock morning weddings, in which the church-bells play a prominent part, and the display of wreaths and banners before the house or shop the proprietor of which has been married. One day in the year is known as "Queen's Day," during which no citizen is permitted on any ground belonging to the Imperial Government. Sentinels are posted at every entrance to the citadel hill, the different barracks and Government yards and wharves. The park is closed, and for twenty-four hours many of the inhabitants are put to serious inconvenience; but they submit to it apparently with great good-humor.

While many little peculiarities could be pointed out which interest the visitor, and make him feel that he is, though near home, in a foreign city, the great charm of Halifax after all is in the people. The natives are fond of their city, and are especially pleased if the strangers who come among them discover its attractions. To them they are cordial, and, when the first stiffness natural to the English character is overcome, exceedingly hospitable. The best society is of a remarkably varied and interesting character, as would naturally follow from the fact that the military and naval officers stationed here with their families, together with a few scientific men attached to the cable steamers, one or two of which are nearly always in port, form an important part of it. It is a society which never becomes stagnant, as is the danger in small places, but is constantly changing as the regiments forming the garrison are relieved and new ships are sent to the station, bringing in entirely new elements. One who gains entrance to these circles is thrown into the pleasantest contact with persons who have not only visited, but have resided in, every part of the habitable globe, and who are full of their experiences of India, Afghanistan, the Sudan, and the Cape. Many of them are also very agreeably ignorant of the States, and are as eager to learn about us as we are about them.

From this it will be evident how far from dull is the real Halifax, contrary to the impressions of the mere visitor of a day. During both summer and winter there is an unceasing round of gayeties and entertainments of every kind, from the great balls and state dinners at the Government House, the Admirals', and on the Flag Ship, and the annual artillery ball, to the most informal tea. Picnics are innumerable both by land and water, now on the army boat to McNab's Island, where some of the garrison are always in camp in the summer months, now to the gold mines, to Cow Bay, to York Redoubt, or to one of the stations further down the coast. Every week in the season there is a yacht race in the harbor or in the beautiful Bedford Basin, according to the wind. Two or three times a week cricket matches attract large numbers to the grounds of the Wanderers, a local club, or the garrison field. The Rifles' band, or, if the navy are playing, the Admiral's band, furnishes music, and a large sprinkling of uniforms gives a vivid color to the scene. A soldier builds a fire in a shanty or out in the open field and makes tea, which, with slices of bread and butter, is handed round by the players to the gayly dressed ladies who are watching the game. The same scenes are repeated at the tennis parties held nearly every afternoon in the public garden. In addition there are the races, the dances on board the various war ships, the Monday afternoon tennis parties at the Wellington Barracks, and frequent lawn parties at the houses on the Arm. On Saturday afternoons a quoit club brings together a score or more of

gentlemen, enthusiastic devotees of this sport, with perhaps as many more spectators. Lunches, evening gatherings, and musicales, it is almost unnecessary to add, are also very numerous.

It only remains to say a word as to the best time to visit Halifax. They who wish chiefly to escape the heat of July and August will find these the best months, as it may be safely said that Halifax is never hot. The skies are bluest, however, the fogs are less frequent, and the air is most invigorating in September and October.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE ABERDEENS.

DUBLIN, August 7.

THE departure of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen last Tuesday marked distinctly the termination of the Gladstone, and the commencement of the Salisbury, régime in this country. It was attended with unprecedented circumstances. The Earl, as "His Excellency," "The Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland," "wielding the sword which our Sovereign Lady the Queen hath committed into his hand," enjoying a salary larger than that of the President of the United States, not only represented a Home-Rule and consequently popular, administration, but, with the Countess, exercised the possibilities of their wealth, position, and breeding in a manner which disarmed all criticism, and was highly prejudicial to the spread of republican principles. No wonder Lord and Lady Aberdeen were popular. We have had the unwonted spectacle of poor children, the aged inmates of asylums, the patients in Incurable Hospitals, invited to entertainments at the Viceregal Lodge, where the Countess herself, endowed with an extraordinary grace of person and manner, waited on them personally. Moreover, although Presbyterians, attending a Presbyterian church in state—so far as I know, the only regal representatives not belonging to the Established Church—they have, without compromising their Protestantism, manifested the most scrupulous respect for the religion of the majority. And there was nothing "put on" about them. In their replies to addresses, and in the short speeches which they had opportunities of making at schools and other gatherings, they showed a practical knowledge of social questions, and a genuine appreciation of the working of philanthropic and other public institutions. They went about freely and unostentatiously in their carriage, with a couple of mounted policemen to keep away the crowd—a very pleasant change from the old custom of the Lord Lieutenant galloping by unexpected routes through the city, surrounded by an escort of cavalry with drawn swords. But of course all this had to be paid for in other respects, and from the moment that the Earl shook hands with Michael Davitt, and the Countess was known to have urged prominent Nationalists to attend her parties, the Viceroy and his lady were effectually boycotted by the conservative and upper classes, and were often subjected to actual rudeness. For instance, at a yacht-club lunch they were served off a soiled table-cloth; and again, they were informed by an eminent scientist whose works they proposed visiting, that they might come, but, if so, he would leave the premises. However, they carried the country entirely with them. Prominent men appeared for the first time at the levees and at the Viceregal Lodge, and the corporations of Dublin and the chief towns in all but the north-west of Ireland, presented farewell addresses.

It was determined that a great popular procession should take place in honor of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, on their departure last Tuesday. An Irish procession is essentially different from those of other countries. We are an undrilled people mentally and physically, lacking the discipline of

responsibility; consequently our demonstrations are without the order and regularity of yours, for instance. Except by politicians, our popular displays are not openly sympathized in, to any extent, by persons with pretensions to respectability, and therefore have no artistic or historic completeness. Added to this, there is a singular want of bright tints in an Irish, especially an Irish town, crowd. There is a painful suggestion that the mass of the individuals wear their only suit of clothes, faded and shabby as they generally are; so that, on the whole, Irish processions, although wonderful as displays of feeling, are not particularly exhilarating or picturesque. Some forty trades, or societies, each headed by a banner conveyed on a carriage or by bearers, generally with bands playing national tunes more or less faultily; the men belonging to the trade or society well dressed and orderly, and each division followed by men, women, and children, who had irregularly squeezed in from desire to take part in the demonstration—the children often in arms, the women sometimes bareheaded; hundreds of well-mounted and decently dressed farmers and hack drivers, on well-groomed horses; here and there something of a carnival air—men with strange hats, a donkey-cart ornamented with green ribbons, a few lads with tin whistles (anything tolerated so long as it falls in with the spirit of the occasion); hundreds of banners, green and gold, red-white-and-blue, stars and stripes, tricolor—but not a single union jack or shred of "England's cruel red"—such was the procession which for two hours, on Tuesday afternoon, moved through the streets of Dublin.

But it had many unwonted characteristics. The streets were lined with soldiery; the Lord Mayor and Corporation—that is, the Nationalist members of the Corporation—attended in state. It was received by the Earl and Countess and their family in front of the castle; their carriage surrounded by the Citizens' Committee who had charge of the arrangements, many of them among the most pronounced Nationalists. And when it had passed on, the viceregal party took their place in the rear, with a military band, and squadrons of dragoon guards, and proceeded to the terminus, *en route* for Kingstown, to take shipping for Holyhead. I never saw greater crowds or more manifestation of deep public feeling. Even the *Daily Express*, the exponent of Conservatism in Ireland, writes:

"It is due to the trades of Dublin and to the other persons who took part in the demonstration, to recognize and commend the perfect order and decorum which they showed, and the perfect peace which reigned in the city last night. Their conduct presents a contrast to that of the working classes in Belfast and other places, whose political demonstrations are usually attended with violence and bloodshed. The proceedings yesterday were unexampled, and possessed undoubtedly a higher claim to respect in the fact that they were conducted throughout with exemplary good-humor, and without the slightest display of rowdiness or roughness. The trades showed that they were well organized, and the spectators that they were well satisfied with the same."

But the editor prefaces these admissions with the following:

"Even a stranger might have been struck yesterday by the marked and significant absence of respectable citizens, representing the wealth, rank, and moral weight of the professional and commercial classes in Dublin, those who have the largest stake in the country, and the deepest interest in its welfare. The absence of any representation of loyal citizens in the ovation of the populace was more strikingly unprecedented than the picture of the exhibition which the Lord Mayor desired His Excellency to deliver to her Majesty. Loyalists could not mingle in a demonstration which was, in its essential character, repugnant to their feelings. They could not seem to endorse by their persons, or by any expressive emblems, the action of the Viceroy in

degrading his high office, as they believe, by becoming a patron and promoter of an agitation which is avowedly disloyal. We protest against the action of the Viceroy, and the false impression it may produce."

Such reasoning, from such premises, while not unnatural, is essentially shallow. Which is better, a harmonious and inoffensive multitude, marching under Irish national banners and the stars and stripes, and playing national airs, in honor of the Queen's representative, or a Belfast mob, marching to a chorus of "Rule, Britannia," to pelt rivets at police and soldiery? From which is solid peace more likely to be evolved? As it is, signs were not wanting of the rapid change fermenting in the country under the hopes inspired by the Gladstone administration. The union jack was displayed from many houses on the route, and was tolerated, as it would not have been a year ago by such a gathering. At Kenmare, some weeks past, the National League band played "God Save the Queen" before the Earl and Countess (it is said the band had to sit up all night to learn the new air). Judging by what I know of the real average feelings of individual Nationalists, self-restraint was needed by them, not to conceal deadly animosity, but rather to resist the impulse towards too hasty conciliation.

In the admissions and comments of the *Express* is epitomized the entire state of the case in Ireland. Do statesmen mean to govern this country by gratifying the sentiments of the people, and by throwing responsibilities upon them, or by pleasing the minority, and governing the majority by the sword? Are the people to be won, or are they to be coerced? Last Tuesday we had the two policies exemplified: in Dublin, "perfect order and decorum" and "perfect peace"; and in Belfast—where the minority cherishes the hope that its ascendancy is not yet past—riot, pillage, and bloodshed. Tuesday's demonstration should convince the most obturate of the impossibility of governing Ireland except through the sentiments of the people. As I looked at the procession, the thronged streets, the crowded windows, the signs of strong feeling, my thoughts went back to the many similar gatherings I had witnessed within the past forty years. (The triumphal car upon which I had seen O'Connell borne from prison in 1844, formed part of the display.) Under different guises, often mistaken, often obscure, often unreasonable, the same unsatisfied longing for some form of nationality and the management of our own affairs is ever showing itself; and never has it been greater than at the present moment. The national fealty to the young, reserved, unromantic leader of the present day is profounder and stronger, more tough and logical, than was the fealty to O'Connell on his gilded car, with a harper at his feet, and surrounded by the halo of "First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea" oratory. It is vain to expect that the stream of national sentiment, which gathers volume and force with education and communication with other countries, will yet lose itself in the sands of time. British statesmen have formally propounded a measure of settlement, which has been as formally accepted by the leaders of the Irish people. When justice is done, good feeling will soon begin its work, as has been already proved. A Lord Lieutenant guarded by men, many of whom a few years ago were perhaps sworn against any connection between Great Britain and Ireland—a national procession in his honor—these phenomena, let us hope, are only a sample of what Irish feeling will be generally towards the Empire when the sentiments, prejudices, and wishes of the majority here are respected by laws and institutions, as they have been by the Earl and Countess of

Aberdeen, in both their public and private capacities. We are now to have a new Lord Lieutenant, a descendant in blood and name and policy of the man who carried the Union. It will be interesting to watch the course of Irish history during the next few months or years. D. B.

THE REDISCOVERED PETRARCH AUTOGRAPHS.

MUNICH, August 3.

THE revived interest in Francis Petrarch, more particularly in his character and relations as the leading figure of the Renaissance—that infancy of our modern life—and the consequent investigations in regard to his life and works, are resulting in many notable discoveries. It is but a few years since Giuseppe Fracassetti gave to the world, in his carefully edited collections, several scores of Petrarch's letters, which, hidden away in libraries and archives, had remained unprinted. It is still fewer years since Attilio Hortis added some important fragments to the already known Latin writings of Petrarch. It is but a dozen months since Adolfo Bartoli, through a fortunate chance, was able to end a long literary war by indicating with reasonable certainty the individual to whom Petrarch addressed his famous political ode, "Spirto gentil." And now a French literary investigator, one of those to whom a wise Government has given peculiar opportunities for the study of Latin and Italian palæography in the École de Rome, has discovered, or rather rediscovered, three of Petrarch's productions in his own autograph—clean copies, as we should say in this day of presses and publishers, prepared for publication, with final corrections, by the author's own hand. The import and surprisingness of this find may be adequately estimated when we consider that one of these works is that collection of sonnets, canzoni, sestine, and ballate known as the "Canzoniere," which, in the original, has passed through more editions than any other modern classic; and when we furthermore reflect that of all the compositions of Shakspeare, who was born very nearly 200 years after Petrarch's death, not a solitary autograph line is believed to exist.

Students of Petrarch have all along known that documents, which may be said to be indisputably penned by himself, are preserved in three of the Italian libraries. In the Ambrosian at Milan is the splendid vellum codex of Virgil, executed perhaps, with its remarkable Giottesque illuminated frontispiece, by Petrarch's own orders, and rendered more valuable by many annotations in his writing, among them being the celebrated note concerning Laura (*Laurea propriis virtutibus*) on the prefixed vellum folio or fly-leaf. In the Laurentian at Florence are various autograph letters of Petrarch, some of which were last year reproduced in heliotype facsimile. In the Vatican are what were formerly nineteen loose paper leaves, which permit us to form a clearer conception of Petrarch's method of composition than we can of that of any other equally famous early modern writer. These sheets now number 3,196 among the Latin codices of the Vatican library, and contain the drafts of several pieces of Petrarch's Italian verse, with erasures and emendations, and having the finally adopted reading and the date of composition indicated marginally by himself in Latin. This singularly preserved relic was published at Rome in 1642 by Francesco Ubaldini, whose text was reprinted at Turin in 1750, but a critical edition is still a desideratum. While these three book collections, outside of Venetia, can boast autographic Petrarch fragments, it is worthy of note that in the invaluable library of St. Mark, which owes its foundation to Petrarch's generous gift of manuscripts and to his

scholarly instincts—always in advance of his age—no absolutely authentic scrap of his handwriting is to be found.

The first (Venice, 1470) and second (Rome, 1471) editions of Petrarch's *Rime* are of slight value as texts, so evidently faulty were the manuscripts from which they were printed; but the third, issued by the printer, Bartolomeo Valde, at Padua in 1472, has, in this century, been recognized, on internal evidence, as of high authority. In the colophon it is stated to be reproduced *ex originali libro*—so that at that time, less than a century after Petrarch's death in the neighboring village of Arquà, there apparently existed at Padua a manuscript believed to be Petrarch's own copy of the *Rime*. Not long after this date began the labors of the commentators and emendators, and, as a result, the text became more or less corrupted. In 1501 the elder Aldus as printer, and Pietro Bembo as editor, determined to publish a purer text, and in this (the first Aldine) edition the fact is twice asserted that it is based on a *scritto di mano medesima del poeta, havuto da M. Piero Bembo*. Too little weight has been attached to these statements of 1472 and 1501, and some modern critics, like Adolfo Borgognoni, have attempted to disprove them; others have credited them without the ability to demonstrate their truth, and one, Luigi Arrighi, whose enthusiasm outran his zeal, fancied that he had discovered at St. Petersburg the very manuscript *havuto da M. Piero Bembo*, of which he printed at that city in 1825 an account which was reprinted the following year at Milan.

Thanks to the careful researches of M. Pierre de Nolac, the manuscript in question has now been rediscovered among the treasures of the Vatican library, and the lucky searcher has traced its history in a preliminary essay (printed in 150 copies), addressed to the French Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres under the title of "Le Canzoniere autographe de Pétrarque" (Paris: Klincksieck). As has come to be a matter of course in all similar cases, M. de Nolac's claim to priority of rediscovery has already been contested, the counter-claimant being Dr. Arthur Pukscher, a German scholar now sojourning in Rome; and the controversy thereby initiated is not likely to be the less bitter in that the two adversaries are of different nationalities. So far the evidence seems to be in favor of M. de Nolac, who was certainly the first to signalize his find to the general public (*Revue Critique*, Jan. 4, 1886). It ought perhaps to be premised, before summarizing M. de Nolac's historical sketch, that the name of the original Paduan possessor of the codex, at the time of the Valde edition, is not yet known, and that the manuscript used by Bembo has not been positively identified with that employed by Valde, but the close resemblance of the texts of 1472 and 1501 renders it almost certain that they were derived from the same manuscript. It is not at all likely that two autograph copies of the "Canzoniere" existed at Padua.

It is from a letter addressed by Lorenzo of Padua to Isabella of Este, dated at Venice in the very year of the Aldine edition, that we learn that Bembo's manuscript had been borrowed from some one at Padua. The edition prepared, Bembo naturally returned it to its owner. Nothing is again heard of the precious monument until 1544, when Bembo receives a letter from Venice, stating that Petrarch's own manuscript of the "Canzoniere" had been discovered at Padua. Bembo, who meanwhile had been raised to the cardinalate and was living at Rome, had, as would appear, expressed a desire to his correspondent to find and purchase the manuscript, for in his reply (August 23) he says: "It seems to be the book of which I am in search." He then, very fortunately, proceeds to give a description of it as he remembered it, and says

that he will send on the autograph of Petrarch's Latin Eclogues, already in his possession, in order that the handwritings may be compared. A month later Bembo secures the prize for 80 zecchini, and expresses his delight in warm terms, saying that 500 zecchini would not buy it from him. Five years later the Cardinal died, and all the literary and antiquarian treasures amassed by him came into the hands of his natural son, Torquato Bembo, and were stored in the palace owned by Bembo at Padua. The manuscript, therefore, still clung to the city in the vicinity of which the poet's life terminated. But Torquato, after the manner of heirs, began to disperse the collections, and parted with many things to the Roman archaeologist Fulvio Orsini, the greatest bibliophile of his day. Orsini acquired from the Bembo library not only the vellum autograph "Canzoniere," but the nineteen detached folios of Sonnets and the vellum autograph Eclogues already mentioned. The "Canzoniere" reached him at Rome March 6, 1581, and he, as Bembo before him, received it with much exultation. His acquisition made a great noise at the time—Cardinal Granvelle congratulating him from Madrid, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany (Ferdinand I.) endeavoring to induce him to part with it—and it seems strange that the echo of it should have so soon died away. Orsini died in 1600, and bequeathed to the Vatican his magnificent collection of books. By the terms of his will they were always to retain an indication of his previous ownership; but, in the changes to which all libraries are subject, some of them subsequently lost this distinctive mark, and among them certain of the Petrarch autographs. The "Canzoniere" came to be treated as a Petrarch codex, the fact of its being the Petrarch codex passing out of remembrance. In part this oblivion was doubtless due to the reaction which set in against those slavish imitators, the "Petrarchisti," which resulted in reducing the number of editions of the master's Italian poetry from nearly two hundred in the sixteenth century to less than a score in the seventeenth; and in part it was owing to a confusion of the complete autograph "Canzoniere" with the fragment of sonnet drafts, an error perpetrated by Apostolo Zeno and other bibliographers. As an Italian scholar, in a letter addressed to Mr. Willard Fiske of Florence (published in the *Nazione* of that city and copied by the *Perseveranza* of Milan and other journals), points out, the last published notice of the manuscript was by Tomasini in his "Petrarcha redivivus" (Padua, 1635)—a mere catalogue or title allusion, which is likewise cited by M. de Nolac. That at Rome in 1642 its existence had been totally forgotten, both inside and outside of the Vatican walls, may be inferred from Ubaldini's silence.

Meanwhile, the sheets of autograph sonnets (cod. 3,196), edited by Ubaldini, have continued to be known to the public, as they have long been exhibited under glass to all visitors to the Vatican Library. But M. de Nolac has virtually regiven to the world of letters three other Petrarch autographs. He has refound and identified the Aldus-Bembo manuscript (cod. 3,195), consisting of seventy-two vellum leaves, preceded by two extra folios containing an index to the sonnets and odes; the codex, as in Bembo's time, lacking the Trionfi. These seventy-two folios are written partly by Petrarch himself (1—38a, 53—61), partly by a copyist (38b—49, 62—72) under the author's direct supervision. M. de Nolac has likewise identified the Bembo-Orsini autograph of the Latin Eclogues of Petrarch (cod. 3,358) and still another autograph of Petrarch (cod. 3,359), being his Latin treatise, "De sui ipsius et multorum ignorantia," which also came from the Orsini collection. It was while engaged in the preparation of a work descriptive of this great private library

ry of the sixteenth century that the French scholar succeeded in tracing the Petrarch codices, and that work, now in the press, will contain fuller details of his remarkable success. Of course, such authoritative texts cannot long remain unedited, and Adolfo Renier, in an instructive notice of the discovery in the Turin *Giornale storico della letteratura italiana* (No. 21), urges that facsimiles of the three manuscripts be at once published. Librarians and other custodians of early codices containing works by Petrarch will thus be placed in possession of trustworthy specimens of the poet's handwriting at different periods in the later years of his life.

The general results of these rediscoveries are likely to be of high literary importance. They naturally put an end, so far as the whole of Petrarch's Italian verse (except the *Triumphs*) is concerned, to all discussion in regard to the text. They render more doubtful than ever, even if they do not completely disprove, the genuineness of those innumerable sonnets and canzoni which the Italian literati have exhumed from various repositories of manuscripts, and edited, *per nozze* or otherwise, as compositions of Petrarch omitted from his printed works. They establish the fact that the modest title bestowed by Petrarch upon his Italian lyrics was *Rerum vulgarium fragmenta*—that is, 'Fragments in the Italian Tongue.' They give us the pure text of two of the Latin productions, one in verse, the other in prose, and render less difficult the preparation of that complete edition of the Latin works, freed from the numberless corrupt readings which now disfigure them, which has so long been vainly awaited by the learned world. And lastly, they excite the hope that, among the thousands of Petrarch codices to be found in the older libraries on both sides of the Alps (the three principal Florentine collections alone possess upwards of 200), autographs of other works may yet be identified.

Correspondence.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: One of the sixty "who stood for Greek" at the recent election at Oxford, Miss., would like to say to "One of the Five Hundred" that, even from his point of view, only 440 "seem to have gone on a fool's errand." The sixty who stood for Greek had as much chance as they expected to have, and all but one were bound to be disappointed anyhow; ergo, they had rather be excused from belonging to the number of those who "seem to have gone on a fool's errand."

As for "the sole and only man taken from the five hundred," whether he had from his minister a "certificate of orthodoxy" or not, I have seen in print the statement that he was endorsed by Doctors Boise, Gildersleeve, and Goodwin, who will scarcely be denied the title of "masters" in all that pertains to Greek scholarship. Moreover, he was not one of the thirty-five who "hastened" to Oxford, "to be on the spot." Ergo, it is hardly true that *les absents ont TOUJOURS tort*.

Respectfully,

ONE OF THE SIXTY.

MR. BLAINE AND THE COLONIAL COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In a recent address at the Chautauqua Camp in Maine, Mr. Blaine referred to a well-known historical fact, but with a singular misapprehension as to dates. He said, if correctly reported in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*:

"In the colleges which have come down to us from the colonial period, the ancient habit was to

arrange the boys in the class-roll according to the recognized social rank of their parents. The establishment of a national republican Government, as the result of our successful revolution, broke down this aristocratic pretension, and the names of students were thenceforward called alphabetically."

As a matter of fact, the last class appearing under the old arrangement in the Yale "triennial" catalogue is that of 1767, and the last in the Harvard "quinquennial" is that of 1772; the change thus beginning at a time when the most sanguine person in America hardly dreamed of such a thing as "successful revolution" or "a national republican Government." It was a most important event in the social development of the colonies, and deserves more thorough investigation, both as to causes and consequences, than it has ever yet received. But such investigation must proceed from some student of much more careful historic methods than have ever yet been shown by Mr. Blaine.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

T. W. H.

THE PROBLEM OF THE NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The leading New England colleges, after many years of highly honorable work for their own section and for the whole country, are just now compelled to consider some serious questions concerning their future. Harvard, by a series of bold and at present apparently successful experiments, and by the remarkable advantages of her environment, is somewhat freed from the duty of considering these questions; but every other New England college of standing must recognize their force, at least in part.

The population of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont is practically stationary. Maine and New Hampshire actually lost population between 1860 and 1870; while the country towns of the two States—the old recruiting-ground of their colleges—did not gain between 1870 and 1880. Wealth in the farming and other classes of moderate means has not materially increased since 1850, if it has held its own; while college expenses are about fifty per cent. greater. Western Massachusetts is in a similar condition; and while Rhode Island and Connecticut are in some ways more favorably circumstanced, such institutions as Brown, Wesleyan, Trinity, and Yale itself, not less than Amherst and Williams, must feel that to maintain their numbers is about all they can do, without apparent hope of increase. The Middle and Western States are multiplying and improving their higher institutions; and the South, still poor, is keeping at home the class of young men whom she used to send North for an education, before 1860. At the same time the pressure for broader and better instruction in New England is increasingly powerful; elective courses and means of study in the sciences, history, and modern languages are imperatively demanded; and university or post-graduate courses and degrees are urgently requested in some quarters. Great as have been the sums received by the colleges since the war, these sums are inadequate to meet all the new demands; and a large amount has had to be applied to scholarship funds, without which the number of undergraduates would be smaller than it is.

The topics I wish to mention briefly in this article have been discussed at length and in detail by educators of the highest ability. I would not claim to throw new light upon themes so serious, which must be studied for decades to come, and which vary in importance at different times and in different institutions. I have only thought it might have some general interest if I could summarize modestly and briefly the principal points which have forced themselves upon my mind

during four years' experience as a teacher in a New England college. No one else, of course, is in any way responsible for what I say, but I believe the conclusions which follow may be considered fairly representative of the latest deductions reached by the majority of New England college instructors outside of Cambridge.

College or University?—It will not prove wise for the smaller New England colleges (all save Harvard and Yale) to try to broaden their field into that of the university. Their funds, their libraries, their teaching force, and their environment will not permit. In the Johns Hopkins graduate courses, perhaps the best we now have, it has been found, I am told, that sound college training forms a better preparation than loose elective or "university" work. This would be still more evident were our Amhersts, Dartmouths, or Bowdoin to try to become universities. They have a high—in a true sense the highest—opportunity as colleges. It should still be their mission to give a sound general training, with a limited range of valuable electives supplementary to that general training. How valuable is this work has been freshly and ably stated by Dr. Edward A. Freeman in his latest book, 'Methods of Historical Study.' A university nowadays needs an endowment of at least \$1,500,000 for university or graduate courses alone, and the neighborhood either of a city or of great museums and collections. The university cannot be the college; the college cannot be the university, in the German, or best modern, sense.

Required and Elective Courses.—As the function of the college is that of general training, its curriculum should ordinarily be arranged with that end in view. Indeed, most of the smaller colleges have already introduced as many electives as their teaching force can try to give. The Freshman should be led through the classics (or one of them, with adequate collateral courses to take the place of the other), to science, philosophy, history, and literature. Electives and honor schemes may develop and carry on work in this or that line, but they cannot, with the means, numbers, and character of the New England college, be set promiscuously before a youth of eighteen, with privilege of free choice. Were they so set before him, the college would be destroyed, and no university would be created as a substitute.

Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages.—While, however, the classics should be retained, it is nowadays essential that a bachelor of arts be well equipped in English, French, and German. The times and the public demand that these three languages be taught by at least as many and as able and enthusiastic men in a college as teach Latin and Greek. Colleges that fail to recognize this fact will fall behind.

History and Science.—The public also demands, and with good reason, ample courses in history and science. To secure them, somehow, is a duty that cannot be avoided, else colleges will lose a class of students which they once attracted, and such students will go to the technological schools. One-half the students in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or the Sheffield Scientific School would have been in college under the conditions of a quarter of a century ago. The colleges give more than they used to, but the public demands even more than they give.

Student Self Government.—There is no special need of considering this problem in haste. It has not yet had the trial of any severe and crucial test. Students are more orderly, temperate, and moral, as well as older, than they used to be; but I can only say that at Dartmouth, at least, the students take little interest in the question, and that resolutions of alumni in its favor fall on listless ears. It does not really affect the more important questions at issue; for one, like our Dart-

mouth students, I neither oppose it nor long for it.

Athletic Sports and Student Expenses.—While recognizing the advantages of out-door exercise and good companionship, I believe that trustees, faculties, and parents should urgently endeavor to reduce the time and money now devoted to base-ball, foot-ball, tennis, boating, class, and society expenses, and expenses due to college-community pressure. They are not alarmingly large, but they are too large.

Compulsory Attendance at Church and Chapel.—There seems no good reason to doubt that every New England college founded by Christian men for Christian purposes should retain, within bounds of reason and prudence, required religious observances, once every week-day and once on Sunday. The community would distrust a college giving up such observances—to mention the lowest and meanest argument first. I prefer to say, instead, that a simple, short, attractive service in a fit and perhaps beautiful building, reserved solely for religious exercises, is a daily benefit. The college, save when avowedly founded and maintained as a denominational one, should never be a place of propagandism or sectarian superiority; but it should be a place where is taught idealism, not materialism; ethics, not utilitarianism; Christianity, not indifference.

The College and the Community.—Every college, says President Eliot, has its "natural watershed." Its relations with the residents of its peculiar district should be cordial. "Town and gown" difficulties are a thousand years old; too often the college is deemed aristocratic by the community, which in turn seems to the college selfish and short-sighted in its treatment of its most valuable educational possession. Ill feeling, whether of aversion or of mere coldness, should be removed by mutual concessions. National fame and large endowments do not emancipate a college from loyalty and courtesy to its community and its neighbors. Legislative aid, almost always given grudgingly, is now seldom asked; college presidents and professors are no longer found the ready servants of every conference, church, teachers' institute, or cattle fair; but they must feel and show a hearty interest in all that makes for the welfare of the State, in the broader sense of the word. In this whole matter there has been a manifest improvement within the last fifty years. Legislatures seldom attempt to tinker colleges as political machines nowadays.

The College and the Preparatory Schools.—The old country academies have for the most part declined in importance; some of those which once had 300 students now have perhaps no more than 50. They have been crowded down by the poverty of the farmers and middle-class workers, and still more by the growth of city high-schools, which sometimes, it should be added, send their graduates to large city colleges, now easily accessible by rail, instead of to the nearer institutions they formerly fed. The college, therefore, should maintain close relations with these new city schools, as well as with the older academies. The system of tentative admission to college by certificate from the schools, if strictly managed, may be one means toward this end; but its working thus far has been of doubtful success. It takes away the obvious right of any learned institution to manage its own tests and examinations, and it is by no means universally popular in the preparatory schools. By mutual counsel, and, best of all, by the exhibition of solid work, the college should recommend itself to the school, and the school to the college.

Beneficiary Aid.—Most colleges are chary of information as to the amount of beneficiary aid given to students. They offer and bestow "scholarships" liberally, sometimes without reference to scholarship; and in addition they remit tuition.

The small colleges sometimes try to allure students from the large ones by promises of aid, while the large seek to deplete the small by assurances that though their cost be higher, so are their benefactions. Free tuition, or the old rates of \$25 a year, would be better than the present system, which has been wittily called, "paying the salaries of the entire Freshman class." When this system is supplemented by written or personal appeals, or by recruiting trips to preparatory schools on the part of members of the faculty, the effect is belittling.

The Race for Numbers.—I believe the time has come for the New England colleges to give up all attempts and desires, expressed or unexpressed, to measure their success by the numerical showing on their catalogues. The race for numbers is productive of all kinds of mischief, scholarly and disciplinary. If the geographical conditions of New England have changed, they cannot be altered by the laxity of college faculties or trustees. Let every New England college give the broadest, deepest, soundest mental and ethical education it can, and then leave the results to take care of themselves. The college should proffer so good an education, at so reasonable a cost, that students in its own "watershed" cannot afford to go elsewhere, and that students from a distance will be attracted to it because of its excellent work. No point in college administration seems to me clearer or more important than this. Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, Brown, Wesleyan, were never better equipped than to-day; their past is secure, and so is their future if they will make scholarly work the sole plank in their platforms. I would rather teach one hundred well-equipped students for a salary of one thousand dollars, than try to benefit four hundred if a quarter of them were unfitted for college, and if I were rewarded with three or four thousand dollars for my yearly efforts. So, I am sure, would every ambitious professor in any of our New England colleges.

Trustees, Faculty, and Alumni.—It is simply indispensable that these three bodies work in harmony. If Christian colleges cannot show a spirit of mutual friendliness, help, and charity, what can we expect of socialists and the "laboring classes"? "If gold rust, what shall iron do?" The trustees, overseers, or corporation should govern, relying upon the faculty for information helpful in academic appointments and scholarly regulations. And boards and faculties must be in constant sympathy with the alumni. I lately heard an old and famous graduate of one of our colleges say to some younger alumni, in an alumni meeting, who were trying to secure a change: "If you don't like the way this college is run, go and start another." Whether the young men were right or wrong, this policy, thus frankly stated, and often maintained in secret, is nothing less than ruinous. No learned institution in the world—Berlin, Oxford, Johns Hopkins—however richly endowed, can afford not to welcome and courteously consider all proposals which come from well-disposed and loyal graduates. Without irreverence, one might apply to the matter the lesson taught by the mediæval circular device illustrating the doctrine of the Trinity. The governing board is not the faculty; the faculty is not the body of graduates; the body of graduates is not the governing board; but each is indispensable to the welfare of the college, and all three are bound in the same indissoluble ring.

CHARLES F. RICHARDSON.
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

THE TUMULUS AT MYKENÆ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In his study of the tumulus at Mykenæ Prof. Goodwin has been by his Greek informant misled in general and in detail; but how he could

have read the correspondence in the *Times* to which he alludes and then repeat the statement of his guide, I do not comprehend.

The elements involved in the Mykenæ monument are three—the old house walls which stand between the base of the tumulus and the ancient wall of Mykenæ; the circle of embankment crowned by a monument of the character of the Druidical monuments of France; and the quarry-stone wall which was originally intended, and now serves, to keep the material of the base of the tumulus in shape. Of these three the first, the house walls, are clearly long posterior to the ancient city, because they contain material borrowed from the ruins; they are clearly anterior to the tumulus, because they have been cleared away (in one case one of the jambs of a door has been taken and the other left standing) to make room for it. The second, the circular embankment, is clearly as it was made over the graves, because the monument which it carries is *in situ*; and the mass of earth which carries this Druidic circle has clearly never been disturbed, not only because the circle is in its original position, but from the solidity of the embankment—and for the rest it is well known that this was never moved. Thirdly, the broken or "quarry" stone wall, which was the outer limit of the tumulus, Prof. Goodwin's "sustaining wall of the Agora," has been in part demolished and restored to its original condition with the original material, and is now in the same state as that in which it was found. In this state I saw it immediately after Schliemann's excavations, when I asked the Ephor in charge how much of these walls was original and how much restored. He replied that all of the house walls were exactly as they were found, and never had been demolished or disturbed; the enclosing wall (the third element) identical in character, position, and function, but restored in the parts which had fallen by the necessity of keeping the general character of the monument unchanged. Of the "walls which lined" the tombs, I make no account, nor do they or the surrounding wall (No. 3) have the slightest importance in the question, for they may have been built yesterday or ten thousand years ago, being simply broken stone laid sloping inwards to contain an earthen embankment.

These "facts are beyond question." Dr. Dorpfeld has attempted to invalidate my conclusions as to the house walls by stating that they are foundation walls; but this is absolutely untenable, as they contain doorways, which foundation walls do not. And even if they were foundation walls, it does not in the least change their relations to the other elements, since the foundations must be earlier than the superstructure, but of the same approximate epoch. Dr. Dorpfeld's mistake lay in supposing that the stones of these walls were prepared for their present position, whereas they are clearly simply adapted from the ruins of previous structures; nor is there the least ground for assuming that they are later than the tumulus, or even, as I once supposed, additions to it, for they have clearly been demolished within a circular space, leaving the remnants entirely different from what they would have been if built into that space. These walls are in exactly the state in which I first saw them, except a top stone or two having fallen from them. I am inclined to think that they are of the same occupation as that which built the tombs and buried the dead there, but actually prior in construction, though Prof. Roussopoulos considers the interments to have been made by a tribe in migration, which did not really dwell at Mykenæ, but which, having lost several members of its chief family by battle or disease, had buried them here and went on. He is also emphatic as to the house walls being anterior to the burial.

As to Dr. Schliemann's accuracy in measurements, etc., Prof. Goodwin will excuse me if I attach no importance to it. I was fortunate enough to find in Ithaca a very early inscription, of which Dr. Schliemann had before me found one-half (the original tablet having broken in two), and of which he has given an incorrect and utterly unintelligible transcription in his 'Ithaca,' etc. This he says he found on the cover of a sarcophagus, of which he gives the "exact measurements" with great particularity, with engravings of objects found in it. The least examination of the stone would show a competent student that, as the inscription proves, it was a mural tablet, by far too deep to have been on a sarcophagus; that it was of the fifth or sixth century B. C., when such a thing as a sarcophagus was unknown in Greece. Among the contents is given a coin of Achaia of about 300 B. C., two or three centuries later than the inscription. Moreover, I was assured by the workmen that nothing had been found with the inscription, and it was perfectly clear that in the pile of stone of which it was part, and which had been disinterred altogether, there had not been a fragment that had ever belonged to a sarcophagus, which, "exact measurements" and all, were a pure invention. The scientific accuracy of Dr. Schliemann (where Dr. Dorpfeld has had nothing to do) is a pleasant joke, but will not (as is well known in Athens) do to build an argument on, not even *à propos des bottles*.

But Prof. Goodwin does great injustice to the Greek Archaeological Society by his gratuitous hypothesis that "irresponsible workmen" were allowed to change, demolish, or reconstruct the monuments in question, or any part of them. Only where repairs were needed, and in exact accordance with the previous state of the work, were they made, and always under the supervision of an Ephor. If ever we get the report of Stamatiades (now deceased), who supervised the work at Mykenæ, we shall know the true history of these excavations—not before; but of the utterly untrustworthy character of Schliemann's archaeological conclusions, every scientific archaeologist, German, French, or English, was satisfied long ago. Dr. Dorpfeld's accuracy I will not call in question, but when he has spent as much time as I have on the examination of really prehistoric monuments, he will probably not be misled by such structures as that at Tiryns.

Yours truly, W. J. STILLMAN.

VENICE, July 30.

A CURIOUS CARELESSNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The abilities as a critic of the Vte. E. M. de Vogüé are not, I suppose, to be questioned; at any rate, this is not the occasion to question them. But I may point out a strange mistake of fact he has fallen into. In writing of Gogol's 'Taras Bulba' he says: "At the period when the poet wrote, scarcely more than half a century had passed since the dissolution of the camp of the Zaporogues, since the last war with Poland. . . . This war forms the centre of the dramatic action" of 'Taras Bulba.' In continuing he adds: "His symbolic death [that of Taras] shows us the glory and the liberty of the Cossacks disappearing into the tomb with their last ataman." And he makes a great point of "the fortunate conditions" under which Gogol wrote, in having "had the direct impression of what he celebrated."

Turning to the story itself, we read:

"Bulba was terribly headstrong. He was one of the characters which could only exist in that fierce *fifteenth century*, in that half-nomadic corner of Europe, when the whole of Southern, original Russia, deserted by its princes, was laid waste, burned to the quick by pitiless troops of

Mongolian robbers; . . . when the ancient peaceable Slav spirit was seized with warlike flame, and the *Cossack state* was instituted, a free, wild burst of Russian nature."

This is the opening of an historical sketch, four pages in length, of the times of the scenes that follow in the book; touching on the attitude of "the Polish kings who found themselves sovereigns in place of the provincial princes" towards their subjects the Cossacks, and dwelling on "the well-known story" "how their [the Cossacks] incessant fighting and restless life saved Europe from the merciless hordes which threatened to overwhelm her." It was "this Iliad" which M. de Vogüé asserts the grandfather of Gogol was witness of and actor in, and that to write 'Taras Bulba' Gogol had but to "rédiger" the grand-paternal narratives! His grandfather was indeed an old Zaporogue, familiar with incessant fighting and restless life; but he was not a contemporary of Taras—Taras, who, dying in tortures, cries triumphantly and prophetically: "Wait: the time will come when ye shall learn what the orthodox Russian faith is! Already the people scent it far and near. *A Czar shall arise from Russian soil*, and there shall not be a power in the world which shall not submit to him!" This does not sound precisely like a symbolic disappearance of Cossack glory and liberty!

On one unfamiliar with Russian history the not infrequent historical references in the book make little impression; but M. de Vogüé would know their weight. Has he never wholly read the book from which he largely quotes? It would seem so, not only from what we have now noted, but from this further inadvertence. He gives a long quotation describing the public execution of some Cossack prisoners, among them a son of Taras, and continues, "Taras, hidden in the crowd, had seen his son die; he turned on his steps to linger out his sorrow in the solitudes of the South"; and he then quotes a passage describing this sorrow in the South, *which precedes by thirty pages the death of the son!* The truth is, that the sorrow in the South was after the capture of the son, when Taras was "markedly sad and morose," when "he gazed grimly and indifferently at everything," and when "his gray moustache turned to silver and the tears fell one by one." After the death of his son, "An army of a hundred and twenty thousand Cossacks appeared on the borders of the Ukraine. . . . And among all these regiments, one regiment was the choicest; and that regiment was led by Taras Bulba. . . . His gray head dreamed of nothing but fire and the halter, and his utterances in the council of war breathed only annihilation."

M. de Vogüé was certainly not "up" in his 'Taras Bulba.' **

Notes.

CHARLES W. SEVER, Cambridge, announces for the beginning of the college year the publication of a series of French texts which is to differ materially from anything of the kind before offered. The texts will in every case be reproductions of original or characteristic editions, complete and unexpurgated, designed rather for college than for school classes. As the spelling, punctuation, and other peculiarities of the editions reproduced are to be preserved as far as possible, these texts are not designed for elementary students. Montaigne's essay, the 25th of Book I, "De l'Institution des Enfants," is already printed from the original edition of 1580, differing materially from that of subsequent editions, and interesting as showing the first jet of Montaigne's thought unencumbered by his later careless additions, which have made it less clear. Among the

works announced are: Racine's "Andromaque" and Corneille's "Le Cid," both from the last edition published in the lifetime of the authors; also, Molière's "Le Misanthrope" (or rather "Misantröpe," as it is spelled from the first edition of 1667). It is intended to continue this series by the publication of sixteenth and seventeenth-century texts, also by a few of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These publications are under the direction of Prof. Ferdinand Boucher, of Harvard.

Mr. E. R. Champlin, of the Boston *Literary World*, is engaged on a 'Handbook of Living American Writers,' to be published in November.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce for immediate publication the following translations from Dostoyevsky: 'Crime and Punishment,' 'Injury and Insult,' 'Recollections of a Dead House.'

It is now announced in London that 'The Wearing of the Green' and other novels by "Basil" were written by Mr. R. Ashe King. A recent guide-book, 'Living Paris,' by "Alb," was written by Mr. Richard Whiteing.

In addition to the half-dozen or more English editions of the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' recently published in England, the Rev. H. R. Haweis has been bold enough to abridge it for Routledge's 'World Library.'

Nearly twenty years ago, in the darkest days of the English stage, the London *Athenæum* contained a series of lively essays on the "Dramatists of the Present Day," signed "Q." One of them was on Mr. Tom Taylor, and it so roused the ire of Mr. Charles Reade that he burst into fiery correspondence, in the course of which he called "Q.'s" papers the productions of a cipher signed by an initial. To this "Q." retorted that Mr. Charles Reade was a literary fusee—"You have only to touch him and he goes off." It soon transpired that "Q." was Mr. Thomas Purnell; and Mr. Purnell has now published 'London and Elsewhere' (London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Scribner & Welford), a little book of pleasant little essays, very light, most of them, and playfully humorous. The essay on "First Nights" is quite out of date now, as the author confesses in the paper on "London Playhouses," i. e., Mr. Irving's Lyceum Theatre.

The third volume of Mr. John Morley's 'Miscellanies,' in Macmillan's uniform edition, consists largely of book reviews which have the character and value of biographical studies. J. S. Mill, George Eliot, Harriet Martineau, Mark Pattison, W. R. Greg, and Auguste Comte are the subjects treated in Mr. Morley's well-known manner, in which sympathetic insight is blended on every page with unrelaxed judgment. As the objects of these masterly essays is personal and ethical, and not merely literary, they bear reproduction in permanent form as few reviews do or can. An address "On Popular Culture"; reflections on the death of Mill; and 'France in the Eighteenth Century' (a review of Taine's 'Origines'), are also to be found in this volume.

The latest text-book from the Clarendon Press is the sixth book of Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion,' edited by Thomas Arnold (New York: Macmillan). Its apparatus leaves nothing to be desired—a preface giving the life of Hyde and a summary view of the contents of the earlier books of his history; and very full notes, for the most part, of course, biographical; but they contain also an independent account of the battle of Edgehill. There is a plan of this battle and a general map of England.

From the Cambridge (Eng.) University Press we have the first volume of a 'Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools and Colleges' (New York: Macmillan). Beginning is here made with the first Epistle to the Corinthians. A text other than the accepted has been derived in a way

which we need not describe, and the editor in each case is at liberty to dissent from it in his notes. These are, in the volume before us, very copious, filling more than 150 pages.

Mr. F. J. Church's 'Trial and Death of Socrates' (Macmillan) has been thoroughly overhauled, both as to the Introduction and as to the author's translation from the 'Euthyphron,' 'Apology,' 'Crito,' and 'Phædo' of Plato. The book is beautifully got up in the style of the Golden Treasury Series.

A selection, 'Poems by John Milton,' edited for the use of schools by John Merry Ross of the University of Glasgow, comes to us from T. Nelson & Sons. It has more notes than a schoolboy needs, and some may appear pedantic even to teachers. But natural selection deals quickly with the superfluous.

Cowley's Essays; 'Sir Roger de Coverley and the Spectator's Club'; Plutarch's Lives of Alcibiades, Coriolanus, Aristides, and Cato the Censor; and a portion of Marco Polo's 'Voyages and Travels,' are the latest issues in "Cassell's National Library."

Mrs. Sarah H. Bradford has published a new and partly rewritten edition of her biography of Harriet Tubman, 'Harriet, the Moses of Her People' (New York: Geo. R. Lockwood & Son). This remarkable character well earned her *sobriquet* of "Moses," as her mission was—herself a fugitive slave—to return to the South and bring off those whom she had left behind in bondage. "So she went *nineteen* times, and so she brought away over three hundred pieces of living and breathing property." The mixture of religious fatalism with extraordinary cunning and audacity made Harriet's exploits none the less marvellous or heroic. During the war she was full of good offices among the Union armies, and her life at Auburn, N. Y., where she had the esteem and aid of Secretary Seward, has continued to be philanthropic and charitable to the full extent of her slender means. The proceeds of the sale of this narrative will contribute to her comfort in her declining years. It is very readable, and is restrained in tone.

Dr. Geo. H. Moore of the Lenox Library has published in pamphlet form a second paper on the "History of the Old State House," read before the Bostonian Society, February 9, 1886 (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.). In it he describes the principal events which took place within its walls between the years 1776 and 1830, the most interesting being the visits of Washington in 1789 and of Lafayette in 1825, and the meetings of the various constitutional conventions. In an appendix he discusses the use of the words Colony, Province, and State as applied to Massachusetts, and gives an account, with contemporaneous documents, of the controversy in 1802 between the State and the town as to the ownership of the building. Considerable space is also given to the difference of opinion between himself and Mr. Wm. H. Whitmore as to the original internal arrangement of the old building. While leaving to others the task of deciding this vexed question, it is just to say that American antiquarians are greatly indebted to both of the learned disputants—to Dr. Moore for the interest which he has shown in the history of the building, to Mr. Whitmore for having contributed more than any single man to its preservation as an historical monument. The Bostonian Society is about to publish a volume containing other papers read before it within the last few years.

Mr. John H. Hickcox, Washington, D. C., sends us a by no means thin pamphlet 'Bibliography of the Writings of Franklin Benjamin Hough, Ph.D., M.D.,' lately deceased. From the quantity of newspaper articles here recorded we should judge that this prolific and very miscellaneous writer kept a scrap-book which has been

useful to his bibliographer. Science, history, and geography may be called Dr. Hough's specialties through life, but in his latter years it is well known that he became principally absorbed in the promotion of forestry.

Science for August 13 condenses Surgeon John S. Billing's annual address in medicine before the British Medical Association on August 11. It is accompanied by very suggestive charts of the United States, showing the distribution of deaths from malaria, cancer, consumption, and pneumonia. The German element in our population, it appears, is most exposed to cancer; the Irish next. Colored people at the South are but half as liable to this disease as white.

The Science Co., by the way, will publish directly in pamphlet form the economic discussion lately carried on in its columns by H. C. Adams, Richard T. Ely, Arthur T. Hadley, E. J. James, Simon Newcomb, F. W. Taussig, and other writers. Prof. Ely furnishes the introduction.

The London Graphic for July 24 contains a very instructive map of the world, with two diagrams showing the present extent of the British Empire and its growth in population, trade, shipping, and revenue in the last thirty-five years. From these it appears that the area of the colonies is nearly six times as great as that of the dependencies, and twenty times larger than that of the United Kingdom, while the population is only about a quarter of that of the latter and not a twentieth part of that of the dependencies. Since 1851 the sea trade and the revenues of the colonies have increased some sevenfold, while that of the mother country has not doubled. It is interesting also to note that while in this same period the imports from the United Kingdom into Canada have risen from a little over eight millions in 1851 to only nine and a half millions according to the latest returns, in Australia and New Zealand, with a smaller population, they have increased tenfold, being now nearly thirty-two millions, while the exports are nearly three times as great. Capt. J. C. R. Colomb, M.P., who prepared the tables, accompanies them with an earnest plea for imperial federation.

M. J. Weber, the musical critic of the Temps, completely demolishes the theory spoken of in the Nation of July 8, which attributes the music of the Marseillaise hymn to a certain Grisons, the composer of an oratorio called "Esther." It is shown by him that Grisons, who died only in 1815, simply took at some time unknown the melody of Rouget de l'Isle, and, with a few changes not for the better, adapted it to religious words. Thus falls again the accusation of plagiarism started in the Univers in 1878, and reproduced with satisfaction in the anti-republican press of France. With excess of zeal, M. Arthur Loth, in his recent work, 'Le Chant de la Marseillaise' (Paris, Victor Palmé) reproduced the original manuscript from "Esther," thus furnishing the best weapons to those who are less ready than he is to find in the Marseillaise, not the product of the French Revolution, but of the "musical schools of the Church."

M. Auguste Vitu, best known as the brilliant dramatic critic of the Figaro, is also an antiquary of no mean equipment. He has lately published a 'Petite Histoire de la Typographie' (Paris: Delagrave; New York: F. W. Christern) which we recommend to all who seek an outline sketch of the invention and improvement of typography. Like all French books, it is calculated a little too closely for the meridian of Paris; but we should be glad if there were any brief history of typography as good as this accessible in English. The illustrations by M. Coppin have a most romantic appearance, and seem to have been left over from some flamboyant book by one of the men of 1830. As an appendix, there is a little vocabulary of the technical terms of the printing-

office—useful, although not so elaborate or so nearly complete as the useful dictionary of the late Joseph Boulmier.

Madame Michelet has published a volume taken from the writings of her husband and called 'Notre France, sa géographie, son histoire' (Marpou & Flammarion). It is made up of the introduction to the second volume of the 'Histoire de France,' of portions of 'Le Peuple,' and of extracts from hitherto unpublished journals of travel by the historian. The arrangement and selection are said to be done with surprising skill, and to have a coloring, and life, and completeness which is extraordinary.

There is perhaps no branch of literary composition in which there is less danger of being called to order than in that of the folklorist. M. H. Gaidoz, for example, taking up the subject of alphabet cakes ('Les Gâteaux alphabétiques') to make a little wreath in memory of Léon Renier, the late President of the École Pratique des Hautes Études, begins with a pertinent story of the Irish St. Colomba, and presently has to check himself with the remark that he is treating a question not of theology, but of pastry. Presently, however, it appears to be a question of linguistics, for he discerns the cakes in question, or an allusion to them, in Horace's lines:

"Ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi
Doctores, elementa vellut ut discere prima";

and then cannot forbear a footnote reference to M. Havet's remarks on the etymology of *elementa* proceeding from LMN; in a manner analogous to our substantive use of ABC. We are landed finally in the 'Vicar of Wakefield' and in 'Humphry Clinker,' and when the small brochure is quite read through, we are sorry that the delightful writer was not more discursive and more long-winded.

The *Jahresbericht über die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der Germanischen Philologie* for its seventh year (1885) has just appeared, and contains as usual its valuable bibliography in this department. The section on English, which is under the direction of Dr. J. Koch, Berlin, comprises 285 titles. We know of no more serviceable bibliographical work for students of Germanic philology.

—Two books about books have recently been issued which deserve more elaborate criticism than we can well spare space for. One is French and one is English. The former makes one volume of a new "Bibliothèque illustrée pour les prix," and is called 'Le Livre et les arts qui s'y rattachent' (Paris: Firmin-Didot & Cie.; New York: F. W. Christern). It is written or compiled by M. P. Louisy, who has avowedly drawn much of his material from the works of the late Paul Lacroix, besides borrowing freely from that admirable book, which we should be glad to see better known in the United States, the 'Histoire du Livre,' by M. E. Egger. M. Louisy's book covers much the same ground as M. Egger's, but it has not the coherence or the charm of style. Its chief merit is in the 200 and more woodcuts with which it is adorned, most of which are relevant to the text and all of which have been extracted from the various works of Paul Lacroix published also by MM. Firmin-Didot. We do not know any other book containing as many interesting illustrations of the progress of the art of book-making. We have here before us the Egyptian papyrus, the Pompeian tablets, the Roman *capsa* or box for scrolls, the mediæval MSS., the early block-books, the first attempts at printing, the Arabic bindings, the marks of the great printers, etc., etc.

—The English book is Mr. H. B. Wheatley's 'How to Form a Library,' the first volume of the projected series of the "Book-Lover's Library" (London: Elliot Stock; New York: Scribner &

Welford). It is a manual for the beginner in book-collecting, with the fault that it seems to have been written up to the title, which is very large. The suggestions and directions are a trifle scattering, but are all valuable, and the book is welcome. Like most English books of reference, it is calculated very closely for the latitude and longitude of London, which detracts from its usefulness to Americans. But Mr. Wheatley seems to be familiar with much of the good work which has been done by American librarians—although apparently he does not know a little book on the 'Home Library' included in Appleton's series of "Home Books"—and he is frequent and cordial in his allusions to American authors. It is with some surprise, therefore, that we note the omission of both Webster's and Worcester's from the list of English dictionaries (p. 106), and neither Taine's 'History of English Literature,' nor Mr. Sabin's catalogue of American books is included. What is most curious in Mr. Wheatley's pages are the lists of recommended books drawn up by Dr. Johnson, by Auguste Comte, and by Sir John Lubbock.

—On Monday, August 9, passed away in Boston Mrs. Clara Barnes Martin, for eight years one of the most constant and valued contributors to the *Nation*. During the greater part of this time she has conducted a well-known private school in Boston, for which she possessed unusual accomplishments, and the idea of which she had entertained before the death of her husband, an architect by profession. Mrs. Martin herself was the daughter of a lawyer, the late Phineas Barnes, of Portland, for many years editor of the *Advertiser* of that city, and highly esteemed for character and ability. Her contributions to the *Nation* were very miscellaneous, but she was early engaged to write collective reviews of novels, and to this rather thankless task she brought the utmost conscientiousness, diligence, and sound and independent judgment. In our last issue we printed her final criticism in this or any field. It was composed *in* *her* bed, in full view of her approaching dissolution, and she ended it only to begin the painful struggle with death which was to endure a week longer. Mrs. Martin's acquaintance with current Continental literature was fresh and extensive, and she was one of the few Americans of either sex who have acquired a literary knowledge of the Russian language. An article from her pen, about a year ago, on Turgeneff's private correspondence will be remembered with pleasure by not a few of our readers. She also, in her journeys, wrote admirable letters from the South and from England. She was the author of the standard guide-book to Mt. Desert. Whatever she wrote was marked by excellent qualities of style, great refinement, and elevated moral tone. We deeply regret that so cultivated and true a woman should have been cut off in middle life, though the loss of her husband and of their only child had long ago robbed existence of its charm, and left only high ideals of duty and usefulness to sustain her.

—Recent advices from the Pacific Coast show the progress making by Mr. Lick's Trustees towards the completion of his principal scientific bequest, the Astronomical Observatory on Mount Hamilton, California. The superintendent of construction is at present engaged in the erection of the walls of the dome for the great telescope, which are nearly forty feet high and enclose a diameter of seventy-five feet. The Trustees have decided to adopt the ordinary form of hemispherical dome, and the contract for its construction has been signed with the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The only novel feature embodied in the plans is the use of hydraulic power to raise and lower the floor of the dome,

thereby obviating the necessity of an observing-chair. This general plan was first completely worked out by Mr. Howard Grubb of Dublin, and by him presented to the scientific societies of Great Britain some months ago. The tube of the telescope now constructing will be fifty-six feet long, and, with the enormous spectroscope attached, the extreme length of the instrument will approach sixty-five feet. Messrs. Warner & Swasey, the well-known mechanics of Cleveland, have contracted to complete this tube, and all the necessary mechanical contrivances for manipulating it, in April of next year. It will contain many novel devices, among them an application of a modified form of the bicycle ball-bearings to the right ascension and declination axes, which will insure great ease of movement of the telescope. Some weeks since we noted the fact that the Trustees had given the Clarks an order to figure a third, or photographic, lens for this telescope; but while the tedious process of polishing the other two lenses has been going on successfully for a number of months, and is now nearly completed, the third glass has given a great deal of trouble by its cracking around the edge as the surplus material is removed in the process of making it into a lens. It remains to be decided whether the same piece of glass shall be used for the photographic lens, with a diameter of about twenty-six inches, or an entirely new disk shall be procured, so that the finished lens may have the full diameter of thirty-six inches.

—The connection of the Observatory with the outside world is gradually coming about in more ways than one. Accurate time is now furnished to the railways daily over an electric line connecting the summit with San José, and a line of stages now running every day between these points renders the mountain readily accessible, so that the problem of what to do with the increasing number of visitors already confronts the Trustees. It is probable that one or two days each month may be set aside for their accommodation. Among minor points of progress may be noted the installation of a set of meteorological instruments, and a seismograph for the registry of earthquake-shocks is soon to be in position. The first volume of the publications of the Observatory is well advanced, and will contain a history of the Lick Trust and all the proceedings of the Trustees relative to the Observatory since the constitution of the second Board in 1876, including an account of the selection and preparation of the site, the construction of the road to the summit and of the buildings, together with a description of the instruments and a record of the discoveries and observations already made with them. It is estimated that, on the completion of their work a year hence, the Trustees will have expended all but \$200,000 of the sum set apart for the Observatory by Mr. Lick; and this sum must, by the terms of the bequest, remain as the partial and insufficient endowment of an establishment which will require an annual income of more than \$20,000 for its proper maintenance. A considerable deficit will, therefore, need to be provided by the State or by private munificence.

—A good history of advertising, ancient and modern, is a book still waiting to be written. Although the subject was attempted years ago by one of the late John Camden Hotten's young men, a careful and conscientious investigator would find the field both fresh and fertile. Of printed advertisements perhaps the most important are those inserted in newspapers, but second only to these are the handbills posted on walls. The historic value a collection of these may have is shown in the interesting French work on 'Les Murailles Révolutionnaires'; and the artistic

merit of many of the more recent pictorial posters has led M. Henri Beraldi, the author of the invaluable and most comprehensive iconography of the 'Graveurs du XIXe Siècle,' to give a list of more than five hundred designs by M. Jules Chéret, the French lithographic draughtsman who has done much to raise bill-posting to the level of a fine art. More elaborate yet is the latest French book on the subject, 'Les Affiches Illustrées,' by M. Ernest Maindron. Herein the bill-poster's art is taken seriously, and considered from its origin, with most abundant illustrations, including a score of chromo-lithographs in M. Chéret's best manner. M. Maindron draws chiefly on his own collection for his pictures, but his earliest is an inscription discovered in 1872 in the Temple at Jerusalem, by M. Clermont-Ganneau, and probably of the time of Herod the Great in the last years B. C. He comes down through the ages rapidly to France and the present century, and two-thirds of his broad folio of a hundred and fifty pages are devoted to recent French posters. Although he mentions Mr. Herkomer's elaborate cartoon for the *Magazine of Art*, he omits Walker's simpler and finer 'Woman in White.' Among the French artists who have attempted this humble form of mural decoration are M. Clairin, Daumier, Gavarni, Manet (a bold and striking black-and-white to announce M. Champfleury's 'Les Chats'), De Neuville, M. Félix Régamey, and M. Vibert. M. Maindron's book will have to be included in all future collections of Dickensiana, as it contains a colored reproduction of a design of M. Chéret's in advertisement of a French translation of David Copperfield.

—We ought before now to have called attention to M. Fustel de Coulanges's 'Recherches sur quelques problèmes d'histoire,' published last year by Hachette. Every student of the problems discussed will find instruction in a field in which the author ranks second to none. And although, as the title implies, the work is mainly controversial, it is only rarely that the intense anti-German sentiment, which is so marked in some of his writings, is suffered to be seen. The studies are four in number. The first, upon the *colonatus* of the later Roman Empire, is a model of sound inductive reasoning. The reader sees the process by which this institution was developed, traced in actual examples. The author appears here to have finally solved his problem. In the second study: "Were the Germans acquainted with property in land?" M. Coulanges places himself essentially upon the same ground as our countryman, Mr. Ross, whose work he cites with commendation. He treats, however, of an earlier period—the date of Caesar and Tacitus—and we cannot on the whole accept his conclusions. He admits that Caesar describes a system of community in land, but thinks that the famous 26th chapter of Tacitus describes a system inconsistent with this. Here we cannot think that he has made out his case: he has, however, given very strong grounds for the existence of proprietary estates *by the side* of the communal estates. The third paper, a very short one, upon the Germanic Mark, undertakes to show that the prevalent school of opinion is wrong in considering this word to designate a tract of land held in common. The last paper, upon the organization of the judiciary in the Kingdom of the Franks, is directed against the opinion, chiefly associated with Sohm, that the administration of justice in the Frank Empire was at bottom a popular administration of justice, in which every freeman in the *Mal* was called on to take part. His arguments are exceedingly strong, but we must reserve our judgment upon them, as it appears to us that his evidence is incomplete. He limits himself, it is true, to the Frank Em-

pire; and the Frank Empire, being the most despotically governed of all the Germanic kingdoms, may have discarded utterly all popular elements while the others preserved them. Certainly the northern countries, retaining the present Germanic institutions, did have a popular administration of justice, and it is hard to believe that this could have so completely perished under the Franks as is here urged.

RECENT FRENCH BOOKS.

In the almost universal hymn of praise that arose immediately after the death of Victor Hugo in May, last year, there were but few discordant notes. The portion of the French press hostile to the ideas he represented in the last half of his long career, either kept a decorous silence, or dwelt with measured praise upon his early work and upon his merits as a poet only. Not so with *L'Univers*, which, ever since 1842, had pursued with a ferocious pertinacity the *transfuge* who, if he had remained what he was still in 1832, would have had the adoration of all the supporters of the throne and the altar. M. Eugène Veuillot, following in the footsteps of his more illustrious brother, Louis Veuillot, closed the series of his articles upon the death of the poet and his final transfer to the Pantheon, by one beginning and ending with the words "Dies iræ, dies illa." These he has now added as an appendix to the collected onslaughts of his brother which first appeared in *L'Univers*, in a volume, 'Études sur Victor Hugo,' par Louis Veuillot (Paris: Victor Palmé; Boston: Schoenhof). This is not a mild book. It comes as the first shrill hiss after the immense round of applause that seemed, but only seemed, universal. Victor Hugo has been so loudly, so unwisely, praised and deified, for qualities which in the eyes of many were defects, that an early reaction is inevitable. For nearly twenty years all criticism has given way to mere flattery and adoration. A period of neglect, of indifference, perhaps, with occasional ungentle attacks and revisions of the admiration of the *Hugolâtres*, will surely follow. M. Eugène Veuillot has not thought it prudent to wait too long, and yet even now his brother's violent, outspoken articles are interesting, rather because they show strongly one side of Louis Veuillot than because they speak of Hugo.

Veuillot as a critic is relentless. He never forgets that he possesses the truth, that the doctrines he professes are from an infallible source. He thunders, he anathematizes, he fulminates, not so very unlike in all this to the author of 'Les Châtiments.' No two modern writers have dealt out abuse to those whom they disliked, more vigorously than Veuillot and Hugo. No two men could have less expected to have their names coupled together after their death, for they hated each other heartily; Veuillot hating with words of pardon on his lips as a good churchman can hate, and Hugo hating with the bitter animosity of the *proscrit* who made of his rock of exile a pedestal. The present volume, besides adding another to the long list of books that might be headed "Quarrels of Authors," is full of sound and deep criticism. The poet, the prose writer, the orator, the politician, the social reformer, the historian, are all mercilessly lashed as they are incarnated in Hugo. No more searching and forcible criticism can be found in French than that in the article which Veuillot wrote immediately after the publication of "Le Rhin" in 1842. In this he first stated the opinion, which he maintained until his death in 1883, that Hugo is the poet of exterior things: "il a des reflets éclatants, des échos magnifiques. . . . Mais rien ne sort de lui-même, et comme il ne réfléchit que des surfaces, à son tour il éblouit sans pénétrer. . . . Il excelle à peindre ce qui se voit,

à répéter ce qui se dit; mais ce qui se sent, il l'ignore."

The second volume of the posthumous works of Victor Hugo was written, in great part, in 1854. In the preface to 'La Légende des Siècles,' in 1857, Hugo, with his usual magniloquence, spoke of the book he then published as only a fragment, of which the whole would "express humanity in a kind of cyclic work." Hence the ambitious title, with the sub-title, "Première série—Histoire—Les Petites Épopées." In the same preface he spoke of two other poems, almost finished. These, with some additions made in 1860, are now published under the title 'La Fin de Satan' (Paris: Hetzel-Quantin; Boston: Schoenhof). Admirers of Hugo will find in this volume ample reasons for calling him the greatest "manufacturer of verses, and of fine verses, that France has produced." He certainly shows himself, as ever, a dazzling, deafening juggler in words, whom we leave, wondering whether he had an idea to express, or whether we perhaps are not tuned to the right pitch to be responsive to the lofty and strange vibrations of his complicated music. Milton was satisfied to speak of "Nine times the space that measures day and night to mortal men"; but Hugo begins in the very first line: "Depuis quatre mille ans il tombait dans l'abîme"! He gives us a dialogue between the Deluge and Chaos, the latter having "deux gouffres noirs à la place des yeux." But it is unjust to such a comprehensive genius as that of the author of 'Les Châtiments' to judge him thus summarily. Mr. Swinburne, who calls 'La Légende des Siècles' "the greatest work of the century," would be the proper person to praise rightly 'La Fin de Satan,' which really forms the introduction to that gigantic succession of one hundred and thirty-eight poems. In connection with this, it may not be amiss to call attention to an excellent critical and very sympathetic article in the *Revue Bleue* (May 22), entitled "Deux grands poètes ennemis—Victor Hugo et Racine."

It is a pleasure to have to speak of the Swiss writer Töpffer, and to recall the memory of a genial humorist, of an amiable story-teller, now a little neglected, who charmed the readers of the middle of the century. This pleasure is given us by the book of the Abbé Relave, 'La vie et les œuvres de Töpffer' (Paris: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof). The biographer shows us in succession Töpffer as a designer, as a novelist, as a teacher, as a publicist and journalist, but principally as a "critique d'art et esthétique." It was to speak of him in this last capacity that the author undertook to write his biography. He calls the 'Réflexions et Menus-Propos d'un peintre genevois' "a serious and complete treatise on aesthetics." He tells us that Töpffer will be for posterity 'l'auteur des Menus-Propos.' This is saying too much of a work more rambling than deep, but which is certainly a charming book to read, full of Töpffer's humor, and very suggestive. As to his stories, the 'Nouvelles genevoises,' 'Le Presbytère,' 'Rosa et Gertrude,' why should they not be recalled to the memory of those who with reason complain of the licentious tendency of a great part of modern French fiction? Sainte-Beuve hailed them as masterpieces soon after their publication. The Abbé Relave tells us of the exuberant joy of the young author when he found himself accepted by the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and praised by the "prince de la critique."

But Töpffer was only incidentally a novel writer: his taste and inclinations would have made him an artist. A weakness of eyesight turned him away from art, but not wholly. He was also by nature, as so many of his countrymen have been, an educator. The series of 'Voyages en zigzag' show him in his capacity of di-

rector of youth, and also as an artist of merit who could accompany his illustrations by a cleverly written and humorous text. Later he had charge of a course in rhetoric and belles-lettres at the Académie de Genève. In the long appendix to the biography, made up of hitherto unpublished or little known fragments, there are about fifty pages selected from the notes used in his course on general literature. These, as well as other literary essays there given, show that Töpffer as a critic had qualities which, if not brilliant, were solid, and eminently fitted him for the chair he occupied. As a publicist and journalist, in spite of the efforts of his biographer, he is less interesting. Even as an art critic he retains too much of the pedagogue; his humor is at times heavy and forced. He was not in sympathy with modern ideas, but he was always a genial and kindly conservative, one who could excuse everything in his adversaries except intolerance, an excess which he was ready to blame even in those who were on his own side. The Abbé Relave, who, as the title-page tells us, is a lecturer of the Catholic Faculty of Letters at Lyons, has certainly discussed the works of Töpffer, many of which are decidedly Protestant in tone and feeling, with perfect impartiality. The only fault that might be found—a very excusable fault in this case—is that his admiration is excessive. Those who have felt the charm of the 'Nouvelles genevoises' or of 'Le Presbytère' will be ready to accept this kindly recognition of Töpffer's merit with sympathy and gratitude.

Were it not for its intrinsic merits and its originality, it would be too late to speak of the little volume of M. Georges Noufflard, 'Hector Berlioz et le Mouvement de l'art contemporain' (Florence: Herman Loescher; Boston: Schoenhof). Only the second part of the title indicates the nature of the book, as the author has comparatively little to say about Berlioz, but a great deal that is new and even startling about contemporary and future art. After some very interesting chapters on the purely ornamental nature of the art of the *ancien régime*, in which the form was everything, he discusses the tendencies of modern art, in which he sees a constant effort to substitute for the ornamental form that which "things have in themselves." But it is in the concluding pages of his work that M. Noufflard has condensed his ideas. In all the arts an analogous transformation has been going on. Flaubert was the first writer who completely banished from the novel an artificial plot, Wagner and Liszt broke the old moulds of ornamental music. Our century, in painting as well as in other artistic manifestations, is like the fifteenth, not like the sixteenth. What hindered artists and poets at the period of the Renaissance was too vivid reminiscences of Greece and Rome. The creators of the twentieth century will be free in their expression of beauty as they see it. Painting, prose, and the "art mixte" which results from the union of poetry and music, will be the three modes of expression of our immediate descendants. It will be seen that the author abandons poetry, which has "no other base than its expression," and sculpture, which he thinks, in recent times, has produced nothing truly original without manifesting "tendencies which it cannot realize entirely." M. Noufflard avoids the words naturalist and realist. He speaks of the novels of Zola as so painful that he could never read one through, but of the writer in the highest terms as a literary critic. What he thinks wanting now to both painters and novelists is subjects really beautiful and great, and perhaps also "the elevation and serenity of soul which high art demands."

'Alexandre Dumas: Sa vie, son temps, son œuvre,' by M. Henri Blaze de Bury (Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof), is neither a

very minute nor an exhaustive biography of the elder Dumas; but it is a thoroughly readable book, in which the author seems to have caught at times the very spirit of the charming storyteller whose life he was writing. Everything in the book that relates to Dumas as a playwright is particularly interesting. In fact, the dramatic part of his work is constantly brought out at the expense of that of the novelist. And yet who here reads any of the plays of Dumas (there are twenty volumes of them)? 'The Three Guardsmen' and 'Monte Christo,' on the other hand, are known to all. In France, however, it is felt that the dramas of 'Henri III.' and 'Antony' will keep alive the name of Alexandre Dumas père when other fiction shall have wholly superseded the stories that delighted the generation of Thackeray.

M. Petit de Julleville a few years ago published the best book we have on the *Mystères* of the Middle Ages. This was but the first part of a comprehensive work of which the general title will be "Histoire du Théâtre en France," and of which a new volume is now issued under the title 'Les Comédiens en France au Moyen âge' (Paris: Léopold Cerf; Boston: Schoenhof). In spite of its title, the whole book tends to prove that there were no *comédiens*, strictly speaking, in France in the Middle Ages, but only various groups of more or less transient or occasional actors. These M. Petit de Julleville very pleasantly and learnedly studies, speaking in turn of the various *confréries*—the *Basochiens*, the *Enfants sans souci*, and the *Sociétés joyeuses*. It results plainly from these studies that the common opinion promulgated by Boileau in regard to actors and the stage before the Renaissance is entirely erroneous. There was no hostility in France to the stage; on the contrary, the people were always passionately fond of theatrical performances.

Dr. Saucerotte wished to prepare a kind of expurgated edition of Montaigne, one that would put the author of the 'Essais' within the reach of more readers, especially of more female readers. This has been done in the posthumous publication 'L'Esprit de Montaigne' (Paris: Perrin; Boston: Schoenhof). But the plan of Dr. Saucerotte is the very antipodes of the spirit of Montaigne, who delights in repetitions, in quotations, in details of a personal character not always delicate, all of which the present compiler carefully sets aside. And this is not all: he has reduced the rambling essays to a system. The reveries and disconnected remarks of the author are carefully classed under precise headings; Man, his faculties, education, society, etc. But if Dr. Saucerotte cannot be said to have rendered the spirit of Montaigne, he has made a book that may be of interest to one already acquainted with the Essays. In spite of the many carefully made indexes, it has been difficult to find just when wanted the often apparently contradictory statements and opinions of the most unsystematic of authors. The present volume will, in a measure, help the reader in this direction. As to the notes and commentaries, they are in general pretty good, but not at all such as would be useful to a reader somewhat conversant with modern literature.

M. Paul Mougeolle has published in the "Bibliothèque des Sciences Contemporaines," which has been called "a kind of materialistic encyclopedia," a volume entitled 'Les Problèmes de l'histoire' (Paris: Reinwald; New York: Christern). In the philosophy of history which M. Mougeolle develops in his interesting volume, individuals, even the greatest, count for very little; it is to humanity alone that any real importance is attributed, and above humanity he places only a single power, *le milieu*. These are the very expressions of M. Mougeolle (p. 419), and

yet they give an erroneous impression of his meaning, for with him humanity is in no sense an impersonation of man as an individual; his conceptions are never anthropomorphic, whether they refer to man in the broadest of senses, to races of men, to civilizations, or to political governments. The tendency of human nature to animate everything with its own ideas and passions and instincts, he loses no opportunity to attack. Man as an individual, or humanity as an impersonation (in however grand a form) of the individual man, he considers of little value in itself; but, acted upon and surrounded by "la matière impersonnelle, immense et éternelle," everything which is not man and which he calls the *milieu*—this is the material out of which he makes his solutions of the Problems of History. Whatever the opinions of the reader may be, the book will interest any one who takes it up, for the writer has an ardent and enthusiastic faith, and at the same time a clear and sober manner of presenting it, which claims and obtains both attention and respect.

The latest addition to the "Bibliothèque des Sciences Contemporaines" is a volume by M. C. Issaurat, 'La Pédagogie: Son évolution et son histoire' (Paris: Reinwald; New York: Christern). M. Issaurat is a revolutionist, an iconoclast. The number of sacred images which he breaks, nay pulverizes, is not to be counted. And he is equally violent whatever the object of attack may be. Religion in its most comprehensive sense; *le froid protestantisme*, which seems even more objectionable in his eyes than abstract religion, and far more dangerous than Catholicism, which he looks upon as already demolished; the "sentimental and philanthropic religiosity" of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and of Pestalozzi and Fröbel; Mme. Neckar de Saussure, who always excites him to a kind of frenzy; the modern *philosophie spiritualiste*; the Bible; *l'Être suprême*; the spirit in which the laws in regard to public instruction are now executed—M. Issaurat writes with violence upon all these things. He disclaims the intention of attempting to convince any one whose opinions and beliefs differ from those he expresses; his book is not written for those who have need of it, he says in his astonishing preface. He does not say for what purpose it is written, but it is evidently to furnish weapons of attack upon the present methods and *esprit d'enseignement* in France; and arguments for the establishment of new methods of national instruction "absolument laïque, c'est-à-dire matérialiste."

A Subject Index of the Modern Works added to the Library of the British Museum in the years 1880-1885. Compiled by G. K. Fortescue, Superintendent of the Reading-Room, British Museum. Printed by order of the Trustees. London. 1886.

"THIS INDEX," says Mr. George Bullen, keeper of the department of printed books, "has been compiled, under my sanction, by Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Assistant of the First Class and Superintendent of the Reading-Room. It is mainly designed to assist those who use the Reading-Room of the British Museum; but it is hoped that it will, in some measure, fulfil a wider purpose. This useful work forms a nearer approximation to a general index of current literature than has yet been attempted." In the preface Mr. Fortescue thus explains the scope of his compilation: "This work consists partly of a Subject Index and partly of a Class Catalogue of Parts i. to lxxv. of the 'Accessions, Sections A and B,' of the Catalogue of Printed Books. These sections include all the new books, that is to say, books acquired within five years of the date of their publication, except those in the Slavonic, Hungarian, and Oriental languages. Part i.

was issued in January, 1880, the date when the system of printing the Catalogue was introduced; Part lxxv. in August, 1885; so that in this Index will be found references to the whole of the current literature of the years 1880-1884, and a large proportion of that of 1879 and 1885. . . . Novels, tales, plays, and poems have also been omitted."

The value of this Index must be commensurate with the completeness of the collection of books in the British Museum. The latter is commonly supposed to contain all works published in Great Britain, and all the important publications of the other principal countries of Europe. But this assumption will soon be relegated to the realm of exploded myths by any one whose studies in the Reading-Room of the British Museum involve contact with a wide range of books. One seeks in vain for Jonson's edition of Rymer's 'Foedera,' England's great national collection of documents; for Schmid's 'Gesetze der Angelsachsen' (Berlin, 1858), the best source of Anglo-Saxon constitutional history; for the Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland (1856-1885), invaluable to the student of British commercial and municipal history; for Gneist's 'Englisches Verwaltungsrecht' (Berlin, 1883); for the 'Urkundenbuch' of the Hanseatic Verein, and for the latest edition of Dahlmann-Waitz's 'Quellenkunde,' and Thom's edition of Stow's 'History of London'—all works of prime importance.

In the publications of English local societies the British Museum is remarkably deficient. The Proceedings of the Devonshire Society for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, and many other historical, antiquarian, and archaeological associations are wholly or in great part wanting. As for works relating to particular towns of Great Britain, not to be found on the shelves of this library, hundreds of them may be enumerated. Here are a few examples: Hewitson's Preston; Pritchard's Deal, Dymond's Exeter in the last century, Ingamell's Newcastle-under-Lyme, Read and Hicks's Bristol, Seyer's 'Charters of Bristol,' Strang's 'Statistics of Glasgow,' Gordon's Glasgow, Pagan's Glasgow, Hardy's 'Documents of Stratford Guild,' Gillespie's Londonderry, Martine's Haddington, Parkhill's Paisley, White's 'Great Domesday Book of Ipswich,' Elwes's Bedford, Brimelowe's Bolton, Poole's Coventry, Muir's 'Dysart Records,' 'Lancaster Records,' Roberts's 'Municipal Government of Lyme Regis,' 'Memorabilia of Perth,' Malcomson's 'Carlow Roll,' Beatt's Dundee, Henderson's 'History of Dunfermline,' Young's Elgin, Watts's Kintore, Fittis's books on Perthshire, Loftie's Windsor, Robbins's Launceston, 'Civitas Lincolniae,' etc., etc. Doubtless many students, interested in other lines of work, could point out equally important deficiencies. The truth is, that the authorities of the British Museum, in their search for rarities, lose sight of many prominent omissions in their collection of books, the want of which readers often keenly feel. They do not see the wood for the trees. In thus characterizing generally the incompleteness of the British Museum Library, we indicate a defect of Mr. Fortescue's Index. Though no one will deny its value and utility, it is certainly not what it claims to be, a repertory of "the whole of the current literature" of the years which it covers.

Besides pointing out the fallibility of the custodians of the British Museum Library in the selection of books, and plainly showing that the law requiring a copy of every work published in Great Britain to be placed on its shelves is frequently evaded, Mr. Fortescue's Index reveals another defect in the working of this great insti-

tution. Months and even years elapse before a new book becomes accessible to readers. Sometimes the fault lies with the English publishers, who do not always forward their publications promptly; but even after the latter reach the Museum, several months invariably expire before they are entered on the accession lists placed on view in the Reading Room. The delay in the case of foreign books is generally much greater; if a reader finds them in the catalogue within two years after they are printed, he may be thankful. Of these facts Mr. Fortescue ought to be cognizant; and yet he states in his Preface "that in this Index will be found references to the whole of the current literature of the years 1880-1884, and a large proportion of that of 1879 and 1885." The truth is, that the 1,044 double-columned pages of the Index contain comparatively few books bearing the date of 1885, probably not 200 in all, which certainly cannot be denominated "a large proportion" of the literature of that year. Besides, as any reader in the British Museum, acquainted with its slow process of acquisition and cataloguing, would at once surmise, very many publications of 1878 and 1877 are cited in the Index. Mr. Fortescue's statement would be more correct if it read, "references to a large proportion of the literature of the years 1877-1884."

The arrangement under the particular headings, for example, "Geometry," is scarcely to be commended, for it is neither chronological nor alphabetical; nor has any other tangible system been followed which will enable the reader to see at a glance whether any particular book on a given subject has been acquired by the British Museum during recent years.

The above strictures are not intended to reflect general discredit upon the British Museum Library, which, notwithstanding some patent defects, stands as a whole without a peer; nor do we desire to detract from the real value of the Index, for which every student must feel truly thankful.

Bolingbroke: A Historical Study; and Voltaire in England. By John Churton Collins. Harper & Bros. 1886. 12mo, pp. 261.

MR. COLLINS'S study of Bolingbroke will help to make more real to the present generation a name which ranks among the most interesting in both the political and the literary history of England. The reader is impressed, as all readers of English history and literature must be, with the intellectual greatness of this man, amounting perhaps to genius; and the question must arise, as with so many other characters, Why were his achievements not commensurate with his genius? With abilities as an orator perhaps second to no Englishman, and as a statesman no doubt the most brilliant of his time; the creator, we are told, of English prose style; great in every department of activity—why does he not rank as a great man? And the answer must be one which is most satisfactory to those who believe that moral greatness is, after all, the highest kind of greatness. Bolingbroke failed in his career, failed to be a great man, simply because he lacked high moral qualities. This comes out clearly as cause and effect from Mr. Collins's sketch, although we do not remember that he says it in so many words.

The sketch of Bolingbroke is in three essays, originally articles in the *Quarterly Review*; and from their titles it might be supposed that they were, in part at least, independent essays, treating his career from different points of view. They make, however, a continuous narrative. The first, the Political Life, covers the reign of Queen Anne, when he was an active politician; the second treats of the period of his exile; the third,

entitled "the literary life of Lord Bolingbroke," is rightly named, because the literary period of his life was peculiarly that which followed his exile. But he was active in literature all through his life, and he was a good deal of a politician at all periods. Perhaps the most important fact brought out by this work is the extent and degree of Bolingbroke's influence, especially upon Voltaire and Pope. He shows that these two great writers were very largely directed in their thoughts and even in their immediate literary activity by this master mind. His relation to Pope is, of course, a familiar fact; the degree of his influence over Voltaire "has, we believe, escaped the notice of all his biographers and critics" (p. 115)—owing to the fact that they have considered his printed works rather than his direct personal intercourse. Voltaire came into personal connection with Bolingbroke during his exile, in 1721, and "never made any secret of his obligations to Bolingbroke." This fact, which Mr. Collins appears to have made out, explains the insertion in this volume of the papers on Voltaire in England, first printed in the *Cornhill Magazine*.

The author's style is agreeable and graphic, but sometimes one misses a date, as on page 110, where its absence is somewhat misleading.

Studies in General History. By Mary D. Sheldon, formerly Professor of History in Wellesley College, and Teacher of History in Oswego Normal School. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 8vo, pp. 556.

MISS SHELDON'S history is not a text-book of the ordinary type, but is upon a wholly novel and original plan—one which, if well carried out in detail and faithfully followed by the teacher, must produce admirable results. The "studies" are real *studies*, not *lessons*; that is, for each period they place before the pupil a number of facts, carefully selected and arranged, and then aim to establish in his mind an immediate and comprehensive understanding of the period from the direct study of these facts and deductions from them. Among the facts thus grouped are extracts from laws and contemporary documents or literature, illustrations of works of art and other characteristic objects, maps (taken from Mr. Freeman's atlas), and brief summaries of events, while a number of skilful and searching questions are attached to each study, to teach the scholar what to look for.

The aim of the studies is to follow the main current of history, without diverging to unessential and merely incidental events. It is the course of history as a whole, not the special chronicles of the several nations, or the detailed events of the several epochs, that forms the subject of examination. To lay out such a sketch of the essential in history is not an easy task, especially for the modern period; but Miss Sheldon has accomplished it with much skill and good judgment, and, by keeping carefully to her plan, has succeeded in embracing in a moderate-sized volume a complete view of the course of history, from the early Egyptian empire to the present day. It seems to us that modern history receives less space than it deserves. Charlemagne comes just midway in the volume, and Charles V. midway in the last half. This proportion answers very well if the general view is followed up by a special study of the modern epoch, which is far the most important for most students; but in most cases this will not be done.

As a whole the material is selected with admirable judgment, and even where we have at first been inclined to question the wisdom of the selection, we have on further examination generally found that the author was in the right. For example, a list of Caxton's publications (p. 368)

seems to be mere dry, useless detail; but, after all, a careful examination of this list affords the best possible view of the condition of the English mind at this epoch. We must think, however, that too much detail is given upon the Roman Constitution. Fundamentally important as this is in the study of constitutional history, and closely interwoven as it is with the life of the nation, it is too intricate and extended a subject to admit of any adequacy of treatment in this space; and it is better to be satisfied with the barest delineation than to attempt a more complete view which still is not complete enough. We have an analysis of the Roman Constitution at three epochs—the period of the kings, the early republic, and the beginning of the Punic wars: in all occupying about four pages. Here the statement that the Senate "confirms or rejects decisions of centuries"—a statement correct so far as it goes, but incomplete—cannot help giving the American boy the notion that the Roman Senate was, like the American, a second chamber. The statement, again, that the Censors "declare who has the right to sit in the Senate, vote in this or that assembly, hold this or that office," needs too much qualification to be accepted as a general statement. On page 147, we find *Manlius* (for *Manius*) *Curio*; on page 5, *sphinxæ* for *sphinx*. On page 6 it is very well to pass over all Egyptian history after the nineteenth dynasty in two lines; but these two lines might contain the important fact that in this period the seat of government was transferred to Lower Egypt. In the lists of authorities it would probably have been well to give the titles of books, not merely the names of their authors.

A History of Education. By F. V. N. Painter, A.M., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Roanoke College [Virginia]. D. Appleton & Co. 1886.

THIS volume, although designated as vol. ii, appears to be the first published in an International Education Series, projected by its well-known publishers and edited by Dr. W. T. Harris, who prefixes a short preface to the volume. That such a work is a want in English literature will be readily conceded. The author says: "As far as was consistent with the limits of this volume, the great teachers of all ages have been allowed to speak for themselves—a method that appeared more satisfactory than to paraphrase and epitomize their views"; and again: "In support or illustration of various statements, recognized authorities have been permitted to speak freely." This is manifest throughout the volume, which consists largely of quotations from the works named in the preface—the French work of Paroz, and the German works of Dittes, Raumer, and K. Schmidt. Thus the best Continental authorities have been followed, but one could have wished a more independent treatment, especially of the history of education in England, which receives scant notice.

The book comprises four chapters: The Oriental Nations, The Ancient Classical Nations, Christian Education before the Reformation, and Education from the Reformation to the Present Time; the first two occupying about one-fourth of the volume, an amount of space disproportionate to their value. It is questionable whether it is worth while to bring not only Greece and Rome, but China, India, etc., into a history of education written for the use of modern schools. All that is valuable is comprised within the period since Christianity became a motive power in the history of the world, and especially since the Reformation. Perspective is much better observed in Compayré's *History of Pedagogy*, although for the English reader it is liable to the charge of giving too great space to the history of education in

France, which was, indeed, its original purpose. It is noteworthy that in treating the history of education in the sixteenth century neither of these works mentions Sir Thomas Elyot's bulky 'Boke called the Governour,' written for the special purpose of detailing the education that an English gentleman should receive who intends to mingle in public affairs—a work of great popularity in its day, and now easily accessible in Mr. Croft's recent edition. Thomas Wilson, also, who may be styled the first English writer on Logic and Rhetoric, is omitted; and, more remarkable still, so is Roger Ascham's 'Schoolmaster,' one of the soundest books in pedagogy that have ever been written, also readily accessible in Arber's English Reprints. Ascham, who preceded Comenius, Milton, and Locke, is much more worthy of note than Milton in the history of education in England. It is somewhat surprising to find Bacon so prominently noticed in a history of education. The oversight in giving the date of his birth may be noted in passing, and it may be remarked with respect to several names that biographical details, which are given more fully in the ordinary text-book histories of literature, might have been omitted, and the space saved devoted to emphasizing the educational work of their special subjects.

The last section treats of Education in the Nineteenth Century; and after a notice of the work of Pestalozzi and of Froebel, we have a brief summary of Contemporary Education in Germany, France, England, and the United States.

The Student's Modern Europe: A History of Modern Europe from the Capture of Constantinople by the Turks to the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. By Richard Lodge, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College, Oxford. Harper & Bros. 1886. 8vo, pp. 772.

THERE is no doubt, as Mr. Lodge's preface remarks, that "a clear, impartial, and at the same time a concise narrative of European history during the last four centuries" will be very acceptable to many readers. The book before us appears to have these qualifications, and can be safely recommended to those who desire a book covering this ground, as the only book which does this at all adequately. It is published in the style of the well-known "Student's" series—in clear but rather small type, in close page, and with very few aids to the reader, such as running title, marginal index, and cross references. There is a general index and a chronological table, but the author apologizes for the omission of the extensive genealogical tables which he had prepared, referring the reader to Mr. George's "Genealogical Tables." Neither are there any maps. Considering, therefore, the cost of Mr. George's book, and of any good historical atlas—both of which must be added to this book in order to get the best use of it—we must think that the publishers have aimed overmuch at cheapness in its production. Most purchasers would rather pay their share of these desirable additions than buy the additional books which their absence makes necessary.

The book consists of twenty-eight chapters, so arranged as to present a very correct view of the general current of modern history. The grouping of the chapters is carefully studied, and assists the following of the principal current, with as few diversions as possible. For this purpose we think that a more distinct recognition of these groupings—by dividing them off as Periods or Books—would have been of advantage. The course of events in modern history is not hard to emphasize in this way; but when the emphasis is not made visible and intelligible by formal divisions, the reader finds it hard to keep the

thread. It is the fashion with many writers to disparage such helps, as artificial and pretentious; but surely it is not assuming in the author to suppose that he, from his intimate knowledge of relations, can help his inexperienced reader to understand how these twenty-eight disconnected chapters stand to one another. On page 233 we find the misprint of become for became; on page 434, of Henry IX. for Henry IV.

The Story of Chaldea; from the earliest times to the Rise of Assyria. (Treated as a general introduction to the study of ancient history.) By Zénaïde A. Ragozin. [The Story of the Nations.] G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1886.

MME. RAGOZIN has performed her work in a way that merits unstinted praise. She does not bring to the task the same literary ability which her predecessor in the series, Prof. Hosmer, showed, but if her English is not so good, it is a fault which we can easily forgive. 'Chaldea' is much less an historical work than 'The Jews.' All statements about kings and dynasties and wars are avoided, but, on the other hand, themes are elaborated which even the professional Assyriologist has been wont to handle in the most gingerly fashion. The treatment of the ethnological questions involved is interesting and to many will be novel. Our author thinks that Shem, Ham, and Japheth are prototypes of white races, and that all others are rigidly excluded from the genealogical table in Genesis; that Chaldea was inhabited first by a yellow or Turanian race; that these were overcome by the Cushites, a Hamitic family, who, in their turn, were forced to succumb to a Shemitic invasion. No less originality is evinced in the treatment of the Chaldean religion and mythology. In the latter, unconsciously perhaps, the method so ably and so wittily defended by Mr. Andrew Lang is followed; and though almost everything ends as a solar myth, the methods are sound, even if the conclusions are not. The religious and ethical development is carefully traced in all its stages, and with the single exception of the statement that there was no room for reward and punishment in Aralli (the Chaldean Hades), no fault can be found. The teaching on this point is not clear, but the episode of Izdubar and Xisuthros seems to oppose our author's low view of Sumero-Akkadian spirituality. Folk lore has its place alongside of mythology and religion; in fact, nothing is wanting to make this book the most valuable work on Babylonian culture-history that has yet appeared.

The introductory portion in regard to the first explorers is good and full, though we think Sir Henry Rawlinson deserves much more mention than he receives. Incidentally some new points are brought out, and older ones are emphasized. So good were the bricks used in the most ancient Babylonian building that they are found serviceable even at the present time, and this Babylonian fashion of using bricks was continued in Assyrian architecture, though stone of all sorts abounded in Assyria. This slavish copying of Shemitic Assyria is a point of no little significance in the ethnological discussion. Mme. Ragozin is in accord with the best historians in considering Abraham an historical figure, but all that is built on Lenormant's old translation of *tin-tir-ki* is wrong. The ancient name of Babylon does not mean "dwelling of the tree of life," but "dwelling of life," being so rendered in the Assyrian texts. It is not at all certain that *El*, and *Allah*, and *Elohim*, are from the same stem, nor is it true that the sun-god preceded the moon-god. In fact, in the earliest cities like Harran and Ur, the moon-god was almost the only one worshipped, and it is not impossible that the Akkadians was largely a moon cult. Even in modern

languages moon is frequently masculine and sun feminine. English is the exception, not the rule.

The author has rendered a service to Assyriology as well as to the reading public. Her book is the best in English, and by no means inferior to those in French and German, besides affording a good introduction to the study of history as well as of comparative mythology.

Young People's History of England. By George Makepeace Towle. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1886. 12mo, pp. 388.

MR. TOWLE has proved his power of writing for young people, and it is sufficient commendation of his 'Young People's History of England' to say that it is worthy to rank with his 'Heroes of History.' It seems to us, indeed, that his style is easier and better adapted to young readers than in his earlier works; there is less disposition to use large words. He has done well not to try to make the book too small. It is impossible to crowd the history of a thousand years into a few pages; and, after all, what is needed in history is to read a good deal in bulk, not a mere barren compendium. We wish that the illustrations were more worthy of their text. They are of the ordinary hackneyed style; well enough to look at, perhaps, but in no sense an illustration of the text. "Joan of Arc in battle" (p. 164) might just as well have been Talbot or Du Guesclin; the "Landing of Henrietta Maria" (p. 234) would do for Catherine of Braganza or Anne of Cleves; "George III. receiving intelligence of his accession to the throne" (p. 306) might represent any young man on horseback receiving a letter; and so on, with full half of the pictures. There are good tables and an index, but no maps.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Baxley, J. R. The Temple of Alanthur, with Other Poems. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
 Bowen, Eliza A. Astronomy by Observation. D. Appleton & Co.
 Braddon, Miss M. E. The One Thing Needful. Harper & Bros. 20 cents.
 Branch, O. E. The National Junior Speaker. Baker & Taylor. 75 cents.
 Branch, O. E. The National Primary Speaker. Baker & Taylor. 75 cents.
 Cronkhite, H. M. Reymond: A Drama of the American Revolution. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
 Edwards, Mrs. Annie A. Playwright's Daughter. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.
 Gneist, R. The English Parliament in its Transformations through a Thousand Years. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.
 Greene, Belle C. Adventures of an Old Maid. J. S. Ogilvie. 25 cents.
 Hale, E. E., and Susan. The Story of Spain. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
 Herbermann, C. G. The Jugurthine War. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.12.
 Hood, T. Whims and Oddities. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.
 Howells, W. D. A Chance Acquaintance. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
 Lyon, D. G. An Assyrian Manual. For the Use of Beginners in the Study of the Assyrian Language. Chicago: American Publication Society of Hebrews.
 Macfarlane, Margaret R. The Magic of a Voice. Cassell & Co.
 Macquoid, Thomas and Katharine. Pictures and Legends from Normandy and Brittany. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.
 Morrison, A. H. The Art Gallery of the English Language. Toronto: Williamson & Co.
 Peabody, Elizabeth P. Lectures in the Training Schools for Kindergartens. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
 Quick, R. H. Pedagogical Biography. No. 1. School of the Jesuits. No. 2. Comenius. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.
 Rickoff, A. J. Numbers Applied: A Complete Arithmetic. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.
 Roosevelt, R. B. Love and Luck: The Story of a Summer's Loiterings on the Great South Bay. Harper & Bros.
 Shaw, E. R. Selections for Written Reproduction. Designed as an Aid to Composition, Writing, and Language Study. D. Appleton & Co. 48 cents.
 Short Studies in English. Illustrated. A. S. Barnes & Co.
 Sidgwick, H. Outlines of the History of Ethics for English Readers. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
 Smart, H. Bad to Beat: A Novel. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.
 Snider, D. J. An Epigrammatic Voyage. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
 Snowed Up, and Other Stories. Cassell & Co. 15 cents.
 Stevenson, R. L. Kidnapped. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
 Stowe, Mrs. H. B. Sam Lawson's Stories. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
 Strong, J. Our Country: Its Possible Future and its Present Crisis. Introduction by Prof. Austin Phelps. Baker & Taylor.
 Valera, J. Pepita Ximenez. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
 Vane, D. Like Lucifer: A Novel. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
 Van Zile, E. S. Wanted a Sensation: A Saratoga Incident. Cassell & Co. 25 cents.

IMPORTANT NEW TEXT-BOOKS.

WHITNEY'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

A Practical French Grammar. By William D. Whitney, Professor in Yale College. (NEARLY READY.)

A practical class-book for academies, high schools, and colleges. Part first opens with a full account of the pronunciation of the language. In the next forty-two lessons the author unfolds those important facts of the grammar which the student must master as a foundation. The regular verbs are gradually introduced and fully explained, then the more common of the irregular verbs are taken up, and their conjugation exhibited by a new method of arrangement. The exercises carefully avoid the error of bringing in too many new words at a time, but give repeated practice in a carefully selected vocabulary of common terms. Part second is a more systematic presentation of the facts of French usage, in the order usual in scientific treatises on grammar. Its matter is meant to supplement and extend that of part first. The sentences for translating in this part are all quotations from French authors.

GOODELL'S THE GREEK IN ENGLISH.

First Lessons in Greek, with special reference to the etymology of English words of Greek origin. By Thomas D. Goodell, Instructor in the Hartford (Ct.) High School. (NEARLY READY.)

The Greek element of English in conversation, and especially in literature, carries many of the key-words to the thought, and he to whom these key-words are not alive with meaning is at a great disadvantage; and yet mere dictionaries or etymological hand-books alone cannot give what is wanted. The words in their Greek form, and with some fragment of their Greek associations, must become somewhat familiar before one can be sensible of that grasp of their English derivatives which will enable one to use those derivatives correctly and fearlessly. The Greek vocabulary surviving in English can be presented in a sort of Greek primer, with its relations to English pointed out; and this is just what this book aims to do. It is not intended to lessen the number of those who shall enter on a full course of study in the Greek language, but it is rather hoped that it may increase that number.

CLARK'S PRACTICAL RHETORIC.

A Practical Rhetoric, English Composition and Revision. By J. Scott Clark, Instructor in Syracuse University. (NEARLY READY.)

Its main source of inspiration was an attempt to work Herbert Spencer's 'Philosophy of Style' in the classroom, the result of which was the accumulation of a body of rules which adapt the principles of that incomparable treatise to actual work with untrained students. The author attempts no impossibilities. He believes that rhetorical training must be largely negative; that it cannot teach 'invention,' but can develop the ability to arrange and revise. The exercises, which are a leading feature, are treated somewhat after the manner of Abbot's 'How to Write Clearly.' They deal not with errors that have been committed by authors of reputation, but rather with those that are peculiarly apt to be committed by students in school and college.

PACKARD'S ZOOLOGY—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

First Lessons in Zoölogy. By A. S. Packard, Professor in Brown University. 12mo (American Science Series), 290 pp., \$1.00. (JUST PUBLISHED.)

In method this book differs considerably from the large books in the series. Since it is meant for young beginners it describes but few types, mostly those of the higher orders, and discusses their relations to one another and to their surroundings. The aim, however, is the same with that of the others—namely, to make clear the general principles of the science, rather than to fill the pupil's mind with a mass of what may appear to him unrelated facts.

JOHNSTON'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

History of the United States for Schools. With an Introductory History of the Discovery and English Colonization of North America. By Alexander Johnston, Professor in Princeton College. 12mo, 473 pp., \$1.25.

A history of the United States, and not principally a history of the colonies from which the United States sprang. It is not a story-book, or a picture book. The author has written in the conviction that what the mass of pupils need is to learn from the history of the past how best to perform the simple and homely duties of good citizenship. Mr. John Fiske says of it: "Incomparably the best short history of the United States with which I am acquainted." The Nation calls it "The best school history which has yet been presented to the public."

REMSEN'S CHEMISTRY—BRIEFER COURSE.

An Introduction to the Study of Chemistry. By Ira Remsen, Professor in the Johns Hopkins University. 12mo (American Science Series), 389 pp., \$1.40.

The one comprehensive truth which the author aims to make clear to the student is the essential nature of chemical action. With this in view he devotes the first 280 pages of a carefully selected and arranged series of simple experiments, employing only the four common elements—Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Carbon. In these experiments are gradually developed the main principles of the subject. His method is purely inductive; and, wherever experience has shown it to be practicable, the truths are drawn out by pointed questions, rather than fully stated. Next, when the student is in a position to appreciate it, and not at the start, as is usual in elementary treatises, comes a simple account of the theory of the science. The last 150 pages of the book are given to a survey, fully illustrated by experiments, of the leading families of compounds.

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